

Bill frees local authorities from curbs of government

Government yesterday published a Bill giving many of the controls and constraints on local government. The repeal of three Acts of 1961, including the Community Land Act, parts of 59 others is proposed. But tighter control over local authority spending is planned, reducing a system of block grants.

Block grant system is opposed on spending

Stephen Warman, a Young Conservative MP, said that the Bill, which would repeal three Acts of 1961, including the Community Land Act, parts of 59 others is proposed. But tighter control over local authority spending is planned, reducing a system of block grants.

The Bill, containing 246 clauses, is one of the longest in recent times, which caused some embarrassment to a government determined to cut down on legislation. Mr. Tom King, Minister for Local Government, emphasized that both the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, and the Local Government Act of 1972 were longer.

Poll reports Carter lead over Senator Kennedy

From David Gross, Washington, Dec 4
President Carter, who announced today that he is to stand for reelection, has been given timely encouragement by a public opinion poll. For the first time it showed him slightly ahead of his leading rival, Senator Edward Kennedy.

The survey, carried out last week by Louis Harris for ABC Television News, disclosed that the President had the support of 42 per cent of Democrats and independents, compared to only 40 per cent for Senator Kennedy. Mr. Jerry Brown, the Governor of California, scored 11 per cent.

On the other hand, if the sample is limited to those people who consider themselves Democrats, Senator Kennedy moved ahead of President Carter in a three-cornered contest. Forty-four per cent of Democrats said they would support the senator from Massachusetts, compared with 40 per cent for Mr. Carter and 10 per cent for Mr. Brown.

Confidence gives way to uncertainty as conference deadlock on ceasefire continues Government statement on Rhodesia in Commons today

By Fred Emery, Political Editor
The Government is to make a statement in the Commons today on the Rhodesia conference, but any suggestion of a decision was being defused last night.

So far the Government has not come under pressure from the Opposition Front Bench, although backbenchers in the Labour Party's international committee are loud with warnings and threats.

Mr. Peter Shore, Shadow Foreign Secretary, had put down a private notice question yesterday. When it became apparent that a statement would be forthcoming today he did not press the Prime Minister at Question Time.

The Labour Party international committee passed a resolution warning the Government of a possible war in central Africa involving British troops if the outcome of the London conference did not command the full support of the Patriotic Front.

Leadership that they must come to a decision last night, this was still the belief although an element of uncertainty had crept in.



Stagnated victims: Rescue workers try to save some of the rock fans trampled underfoot when 20,000 tried to see the British group The Who in the Cincinnati Coliseum on Monday night. Seven young men and four women died in the rush to get unreserved seats. Because of a lack of security guards, only two of the stadium's 50 entry

doors were open. About 4,000 of the 18,000 seats had been reserved, the rest being for general admission. When the British group of four arrived and began tuning up the fans thought the concert was about to start.

"It was a cold night," said one policeman. "Some were drinking, some were smoking marijuana, and suddenly the whole crowd went wild."

Unaware of the tragedy, The Who went on with the concert. Survivors described the stampede as a nightmare. An usher said some people smashed a window in one door and then pushed through the glass making the gap bigger as they surged in. A girl of 15 said: "You could see people going down."

Man jailed for life for 6 'horrific' murders

John Childs of Poplar, London, pleaded guilty to six murders, described by the prosecution as macabre and horrific, when he appeared at the Central Criminal Court. He was sentenced by Mr. Justice Lawson to life imprisonment on each count concurrently.

Mr. Childs admitted murdering George Brett and his son Terry, of Uppminster, Frederick Short, a Havering home proprietor, Ronald Andrews, Terence Henry Eve, and Robert James Winston Brown.

Mr. John Mathew, QC, for the prosecution, said Mr. Childs and others decided to murder Mr. Eve, a teddy bear manufacturer, they bought a large butcher's mincing machine to dispose of the body. It was installed in Mr. Childs's flat, the room having first been lined with polythene.

Angry Dutch recall envoy

The Netherlands Government has recalled its ambassador in Paris for consultation about the French decision not to ratify the 1976 convention on the pollution of the Rhine. The decision angered the Dutch, as 45 per cent of the 18 million tons of salt polluting the Rhine each year come from mines in Alsace.

The convention provided for the pumping of the waste into the ground instead of into the river. This aroused anger in Alsace whose farmers fear a contamination of the soil that would ruin it for agriculture.

Sir Gervais Walker, chairman of the Association of County Councils, believed the new block grant system could cause a strategic "war" between governments could be equipped with the tools to interfere in the detailed budgeting of an individual local authority.

Report, page 4
Leading article, page 15

Cornish Labour threat just a gesture

The divorce between the so-called Labour rebels of Falmouth and Camborne and the Labour Party has turned out to be no more than a melodramatic gesture. The Cornishmen said they were anxious about Labour's leftward list, and said that they would cease to be affiliated to the main party, but according to senior members, the fee would have been paid had the party been in funds rather than £400 in debt.

Page 4
BL lays off 4,000
The first substantial cut in production by British Leyland for more than two years is to begin at Rover Solihull next week when 4,000 men are laid off for three weeks because of unsold stocks of Rovers. Said to number at least 10,000 cars. The move return to short-time working.

Page 2
Plan to cut skill centres
Proposals have been made to cut the government skill centre network which remains workers. They are part of the programme for the elimination of waste under the direction of Sir Derek Crompton. At least 10 centres, including some in high unemployment areas, would disappear under the proposals.

Page 2
AEG's 'break-even' plan
West Germany's troubled electrical goods group, AEG Telefunken, announced a streamlining of its operation which will reduce the workforce by about 13,000. The company is expected to lose about DM960m this year, but the reorganization aimed at achieving break-even point next year—should attract as much as DM1,600m in new funds.

Page 19
Prison officers reject 6pc
Angry prison officers at an official national conference alleged collusion between the Home Office and the Home Office over a pay increase. They demanded a substantial interim pay award on top of a recommended 6 per cent rise and called for negotiations for a basic £100 a week.

Page 3
Fares: Channel ferry fares are expected to rise by 15 per cent next summer but some bargains will be offered.

Page 3
Los Angeles: Dracula's ghost haunts California court.

Iran Minister says students will judge US captives

Tehran, Dec 4. — The Americans being held hostage will definitely be put on trial for spying and be judged by their student captors, Mr. Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, the Iranian Foreign Minister, said today.

The Minister, in an interview released by the official Pars news agency, said the next move was up to President Carter. He urged the Soviet Union not to interfere even if the United States attacked Iran.

The militant captors themselves angrily rejected reports that several of their hostages at the American Embassy were being "softened up" for imminent spy trials, though admitting they had been extensively questioned. The Government announced the formation of a new "combat cadre" of thousands of former soldiers to help protect the country from American aggression.

"Iran cannot do more than it has already done to break the deadlock" with the United States, the Foreign Minister said.

He said Mr. Carter could end the stalemate by returning the Shah, or at the least instituting an investigation into the Shah's vast wealth.

However, in a development that could eventually pave the way for release of the hostages, Ayatollah Khomeini swept towards victory in his drive to turn Iran into a fundamentalist Islamic state.

In a two-day referendum, initial figures from 91 cities indicated that Iranians who voted in a turnout said to be high, approved by nearly 100 per cent a new Islamic constitution.

Page 10
BBC sound recordists go on strike
As BBC television technicians returned to work yesterday in accordance with the agreement worked out on Friday and confirmed on Monday, all location filming was virtually at a standstill because of unofficial action by film sound recordists based at Ealing who disagree with the settlement.

Their strike action is expected to last until tomorrow when there is to be a meeting of the national executive committee of the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs.

Iran Minister says students will judge US captives

Tehran, Dec 4. — The Americans being held hostage will definitely be put on trial for spying and be judged by their student captors, Mr. Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, the Iranian Foreign Minister, said today.

The Minister, in an interview released by the official Pars news agency, said the next move was up to President Carter. He urged the Soviet Union not to interfere even if the United States attacked Iran.

The militant captors themselves angrily rejected reports that several of their hostages at the American Embassy were being "softened up" for imminent spy trials, though admitting they had been extensively questioned. The Government announced the formation of a new "combat cadre" of thousands of former soldiers to help protect the country from American aggression.

"Iran cannot do more than it has already done to break the deadlock" with the United States, the Foreign Minister said.

He said Mr. Carter could end the stalemate by returning the Shah, or at the least instituting an investigation into the Shah's vast wealth.

However, in a development that could eventually pave the way for release of the hostages, Ayatollah Khomeini swept towards victory in his drive to turn Iran into a fundamentalist Islamic state.

In a two-day referendum, initial figures from 91 cities indicated that Iranians who voted in a turnout said to be high, approved by nearly 100 per cent a new Islamic constitution.

Page 10
BBC sound recordists go on strike
As BBC television technicians returned to work yesterday in accordance with the agreement worked out on Friday and confirmed on Monday, all location filming was virtually at a standstill because of unofficial action by film sound recordists based at Ealing who disagree with the settlement.

Their strike action is expected to last until tomorrow when there is to be a meeting of the national executive committee of the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs.

Miners refuse to sanction wages strike

The miners have refused to give their leaders authority to call a strike against the National Coal Board's 20 per cent pay offer.

This message will be conveyed today to the National Union of Mineworkers by the Electoral Reform Society which has been counting votes cast in the secret ballot over the last four days.

Mr. Mathew said: "There may well be further charges of a similar nature preferred against other persons who are alleged to have been involved in these matters. Indeed, two persons have already been charged with one or other of these offences."

He was concerned that no prejudice might arise to such persons at any future trial. He intended not to mention actual names of others involved.

Mr. Mathew said that while being questioned by the police

Continued on Page 2 col 4

Page 10
BBC sound recordists go on strike
As BBC television technicians returned to work yesterday in accordance with the agreement worked out on Friday and confirmed on Monday, all location filming was virtually at a standstill because of unofficial action by film sound recordists based at Ealing who disagree with the settlement.

Their strike action is expected to last until tomorrow when there is to be a meeting of the national executive committee of the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs.

Page 10
BBC sound recordists go on strike
As BBC television technicians returned to work yesterday in accordance with the agreement worked out on Friday and confirmed on Monday, all location filming was virtually at a standstill because of unofficial action by film sound recordists based at Ealing who disagree with the settlement.

Relax to more South African destinations with SAA

At SAA we give you a unique choice of flights. Not only can we fly you comfortably to Johannesburg every evening, non-stop on Monday and Friday, we can also fly you to Cape Town non-stop, on Saturday evenings.

Our choice of destinations doesn't end there. We can fly you exclusively to 12 other destinations in South Africa, including Durban, East London, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town any day of the week.

Share our special kind of service when you fly with us. We aim to give you more room to relax. More cabin staff at your service so you can enjoy a hospitality that's become famous on SAA's continents.

For full details of our destinations and flights, call your IATA travel agent or talk to any SAA office.

Relax with comfort all the way

SAA

South African Airways
Where no-one's a stranger.

South African Airways 251-9 Regent Street, London W1R 2AD
Phone: 01 734 9641. Watling Street, Birmingham 021 543 5505
Hope Street, Glasgow 041 221 2332. Peter Street, Manchester 061 534 4436.

Home News	2-4	Business	15-16	Engagements	16	Parliament	16	Theatres, etc.	10, 11
European News	7	Church	17	Features	14, 17	Sale Room	16	25 Years Ago	16
Overseas News	8-10	Court	17	Law Report	17	Science	12, 13	TV/Radio	16
Appointments	16, 23	Crossword	17	Letters	15, 20	Sport	12, 13		
Arts	11	Diary	11	Obituary	15	TV & Radio	16		

HOME NEWS

Angry prison officers
reject 6% pay
offer as 'miserly'

Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent, reports that angry prison officers at an annual conference in London yesterday alleged collusion between the Home Office and the Prison Officers' Association to keep pay low. The report recommended a substantial pay award as well as a 10 per cent increase in the cost of living allowance. The conference called for a minimum target of 10 per cent basic pay for officers with five years' service, with relevant rates for "ranks and grades", the report agreed. It also alleged collusion from two officers. Mr Smith of Leeds said it was "an insult to the profession". He said the Prison Officers' Association had a "history of collusion" with the Home Office. He said the Home Office was "trying to keep pay low" and "colluding" with the Prison Officers' Association. He said the Home Office was "trying to keep pay low" and "colluding" with the Prison Officers' Association. He said the Home Office was "trying to keep pay low" and "colluding" with the Prison Officers' Association.

Journalist
from Chile
being held
in detention

By a Staff Reporter. A Chilean journalist, twice expelled from Panama, had by yesterday spent a whole week in Harmondsworth detention centre for immigrants, in spite of a request made on his arrival last Tuesday at Heathrow airport, London, to be treated as a political refugee. Carlos Reyes, aged 36, a photographer with a wife and two children still in Panama, was arrested by General Pinochet's secret police in 1974, tortured, and detained for two years in camps and prisons. In 1976 he was expelled to Panama, where he worked for the Spanish news agency EFE. On November 23 last, for no clear reason, he was arrested in Panama, questioned for two days without food or water, and put in an aircraft to Santiago, Chile. He was taken to Harmondsworth, where he was held in a cell. He was taken to Harmondsworth, where he was held in a cell. He was taken to Harmondsworth, where he was held in a cell.



Three of the six contenders in next week's Hertfordshire South-West by-election: (from left) Mr Richard Page, Conservative; Mrs Susan Reeves, Labour; and Mr Dane Clouston, Liberal.

Poll will reflect opinion on Tory measures

By Alan Hamilton. The first opportunity to tap the barometer of public opinion on the Government's economic measures presents itself a week tomorrow when polling takes place in the Hertfordshire South-West by-election. The Conservative Party is expected to win, but the poll is seen as a test of the party's popularity. The Conservative Party is expected to win, but the poll is seen as a test of the party's popularity. The Conservative Party is expected to win, but the poll is seen as a test of the party's popularity. The Conservative Party is expected to win, but the poll is seen as a test of the party's popularity. The Conservative Party is expected to win, but the poll is seen as a test of the party's popularity.

Kampuchea
complaint by
Barnardo's
criticized

By Ian Bradley. The head of one of Britain's largest charities has criticized Dr Barnardo's for complaining that the amount of money which is being given to the appeal for refugees in Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia) meant that needy children at home would face a shortage of Christmas presents. Mr Gordon Barritt, principal of the National Children's Home, said yesterday: "We ought not to be over-concerned about our needs here if there is a desperate need in another part of the world." He said that he was surprised that Dr Barnardo's had responded in the way they had in the success of the Kampuchea appeal and its effect on charities at home. He said: "My own view is that younger children in children's homes in Britain tend to receive more presents than they need at Christmas."

Expenditure cuts 'will make it better for
any working poor to be unemployed'

Heavily Services Correspondent. The Government was creating a new financial deterrent to the unemployed, it was claimed yesterday by the heaviest public expenditure cuts on the working poor, said David Donnison, an official of the Supplementary Benefits Commission. He said the cuts would make it "better for any working poor to be unemployed". He said the cuts would make it "better for any working poor to be unemployed". He said the cuts would make it "better for any working poor to be unemployed". He said the cuts would make it "better for any working poor to be unemployed". He said the cuts would make it "better for any working poor to be unemployed".

Pensioners' home
change

Social Services Correspondent. A transitional rule is introduced under the security Bill to prevent pensioners from suffering a loss of income, Mrs Chalker, Under-Secretary for Social Services, has said in a written answer. The Bill stands, almost without amendment, after a week because it will bring in national insurance to line with supplementary benefits. But the loss will be offset by a reduction in the national insurance contribution. The Bill delays the time when pensioners will be required to pay for their own care. The Bill delays the time when pensioners will be required to pay for their own care. The Bill delays the time when pensioners will be required to pay for their own care.

Council's home-buying ban
breaks faith, Tory says

From Our Correspondent. A Labour-controlled city council was accused yesterday of breaking its word to hundreds of council house tenants who want to buy their homes. The claim was made after the Labour Party's council bought a house in Bristol. The Labour Party's council bought a house in Bristol. The Labour Party's council bought a house in Bristol. The Labour Party's council bought a house in Bristol. The Labour Party's council bought a house in Bristol. The Labour Party's council bought a house in Bristol.

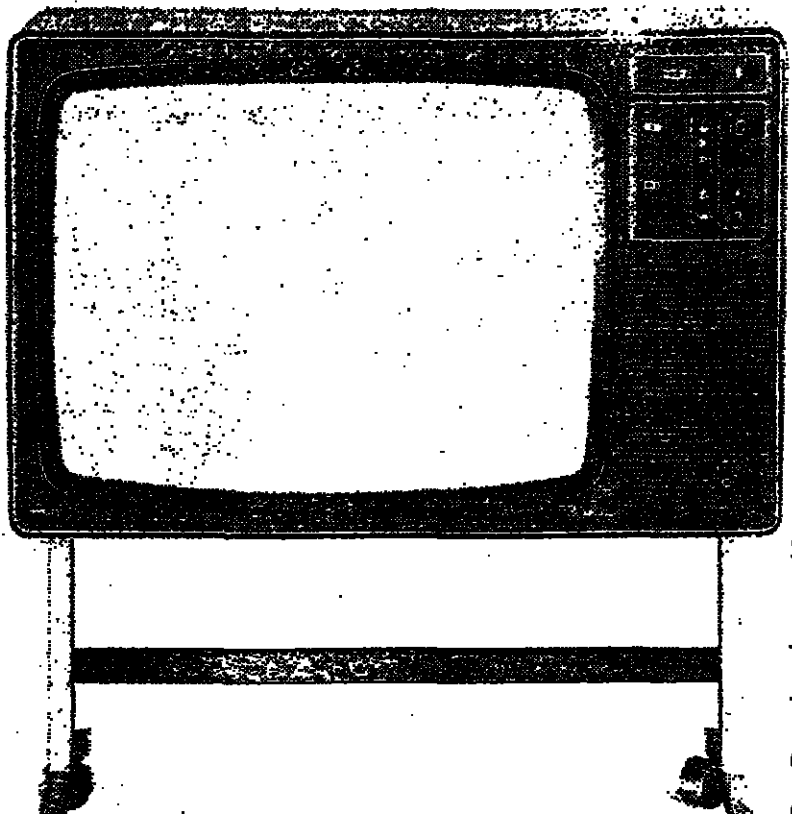
Airlines compete for routes
to be abandoned by BA

By Arthur Read, Air Correspondent. British Airways is to abandon 26 air routes in Britain which between them lose about £6.5m a year, and at the Civil Aviation Authority yesterday a group of independent airlines made competing applications to run them. A decision is expected before the end of the year. The British Airways Authority is to tell the airlines this week that it is worried about increasing congestion if the new route-holders are allowed to operate from Heathrow instead of being moved to Gatwick. Applicants for the routes, from which BA will withdraw in the spring, include Air UK, Aurigny, Guernsey Airlines, British Midland, Dan-Air, Jersey European Airways, and Alder.

Channel bargains to offset 15% fare rise

Michael Bailey, Transport Correspondent. Ferry fares are to rise by about 15 per cent next summer, but the increase will be offset by a range of bargains that will be available except in the summer weeks. The bargains will be available except in the summer weeks. The bargains will be available except in the summer weeks. The bargains will be available except in the summer weeks. The bargains will be available except in the summer weeks. The bargains will be available except in the summer weeks.

The St Anselm was to have been delivered early next year but will not be ready until May and a compensation battle is expected. The rival Townsend expected between two state-owned German ships are all expected to be delivered on time. Harland and Wolff's chairman, Sir Brian Morton, blamed the delay on the yard's switch to smaller, specialized ships, and the consequent greater reliance on sub-contractors and suppliers. The yard, which needs more work to keep its 10,000 staff employed beyond 1982, will nevertheless be in the running for further British Rail orders of £10m to £12m for two Isle of Man ferries for two Isle of Man ferries for two Isle of Man ferries.



The Infra-red Remote Control System of our Hi-Fi TV will adjust brightness, colour, or change channels instantaneously, from wherever you choose to watch.

It will also turn up the sound. And that's particularly important because this set sounds like no other.

It's a 26 inch television built with the ear of the audio enthusiast in mind. For in addition to excellent picture quality, this remarkable television boasts a 10 watt amplifier and a two-way speaker system built to the TV equivalent of DIN Hi-Fi standards.

This makes it possible to get the most out of TV sound.

Naturally there's a headphone socket and a tape connection facility.

And, inside the set front panel, even individual controls for treble, bass and pre-set volume.

A Hi-Fi television will add immeasurably to the enjoyment of sitting down for your favourite programme, while the remote control unit will add simply to the time you can spend sitting down.

Ask your Philips Video dealer to give you a demonstration soon.

Philips Video. Simply years ahead.



PHILIPS REMOTE CONTROL. TELEVISION AT YOUR FINGERTIPS.

Certainly there is annoyance and concern in the local party about what is happening in the Labour Party as a whole. It is not surprising that the members of the old Transport House that because of their discontent they have no incentive to raise money. But according to senior members the affiliation fee would have been in the region of £100,000 a year. It is not unusual way had the party been in funds, rather than £400 in debt.

The origin of the ballyhoo over the Falmouth rebellion lies not only in discontent but in the fact that the Falmouth party to Labour is a squad in London. The letter gave an account of the local party's management committee meeting on October 12 and said that members were unhappy about some of the decisions taken at Labour's annual conference.

The letter stated that three views expressed on three

The actors' union, Equity, has demanded in its annual pay claim that the independent television companies provide about the same level of wages, benefits, entertainment and their employment for performers whose work is endangered by cuts and inflation.

It argues that independent television depends on a large pool of talented performers, mainly in live theatre, and that the companies ought to look after those performers as much as they do any other employees.

Equity wants the companies to pay money to the fund whenever they broadcast a bought-in "material" British or Commonwealth films and programmes. It is seeking £2,000 for each half-hour of these programmes shown on television.

The claim also seeks an increase from January 1 of 45 per cent in the annual fee paid by producers of independent television, un from £139 a week to £200.

The demand for the fund was part of a general programme for action to safeguard jobs in the entertainment industry, approved yesterday by the council of Equity.

A full-time organizer has been appointed to coordinate the campaign against cuts in the arts. There will be pressure

The Government's plan to reduce the number of local vehicle licensing offices with the loss of about 1,000 jobs was attacked yesterday by the Civil and Public Services Association.

Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport, told the Commons last week that while he had decided to retain the existing vehicle excise duty, he was planning to transfer some of the licensing offices' work.

The CPSA said yesterday that motorists applying to local offices needed to deal with staff experienced in handling a wide range of difficulties.

The long-awaited European agreement on the suppression of terrorism was signed in Dublin yesterday by all nine members of the EEC.

It is designed to ensure that all political terrorists in member countries stand trial because, even if extradition is refused on political grounds, the country where the accused is held is under an obligation to put him or her on trial.

It leaves the question of extradition to be decided by each individual country.

The prison service in Northern Ireland faces a crisis over the repeated assassination of warders by the Provisional IRA, which says the attacks will continue until its imprisoned members get political status.

Mr William Wright, aged 58, a senior prison officer who was in charge of security at Crumlin jail, Belfast, was the eighth warder shot dead this year. He was killed as he arrived home from work in his car on Monday night.

Mr Humphrey Adkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said last night: "This campaign of killing which is being waged simply to keep alive a sordid propaganda campaign in support of people who have been sentenced by the courts for very serious crimes is a grossly only total condemnation."

The Government was continuing as a matter of urgency to take steps to protect its law wardens, he said. "It is my hope that the widespread revulsion caused by the death of Mr Wright will be translated into a more public support from the community for those who have the task of bringing his killer or killers to justice."

Sixteen prisoners had been sentenced to death for murder, and their deaths have had a serious impact on recruitment. Despite intensive advertising in the past few years, the force has lost 1,500 men.

This year's figures for acts of violence show a marked increase over 1978, with the exception of civilian deaths. The total was 1,000, an increase of 100, with 33 killed so far compared with 14 in 1978.

Mr. Jack Lynch, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, is expected to announce, in the next few months whether he intends leading the Fianna Fáil party into the next general election.

Contenders jostling for the leadership await an announcement, but Mr Lynch is refusing to reveal his intentions at this stage, and says he is going ahead with plans for a Cabinet reshuffle for Christmas.

There is no obvious successor to Mr Lynch, but one of the front-runners would be Mr Charles Haughey, Minister for Health, who is regarded by many as a staunch Republican.

Another possible successor is Mr George Colley, Minister for Finance who is also to the right of Mr Lynch. It was the rivalry between Mr Colley and Mr Haughey that gave Mr Lynch his chance to seize the leadership as a unifying candidate 13 years ago.

Mr Lynch may decide to fight the next election, which is due in the early summer of 1982, at the latest, if only to keep Mr Haughey out. The Prime Minister has promised to resign as soon as he is elected, and in the leadership battle ahead of a general election, so a decision will have to be taken soon.

A tighter grip by the Government on the overall spending of local authorities and a relaxation of detailed controls on councils are envisaged in the Local Government, Planning and Land Bill, published yesterday.

The Government's declared intention to give more responsibility to local authorities with less control from central Government is manifestly a laudable aim. But it is not at all clear how it can be made if more money is not available. It is difficult if not impossible for local councils to spend more on the provision of services than the Government believes justifiable. First among the reasons for this is the change in the Government's transfer support grant. A new block transfer grant system, designed to relate each local authority's entitlement to grant more closely to its needs, has been introduced. It is to replace the present complicated two-part system. Domestic rate relief will remain.

The effect of the system will be to reduce authority spending by 10 per cent, or more, significantly above the level laid down by a government assessment of its needs will have to bear an increasing proportion of the cost. No

A government register of land owned by public and semi-public organizations and controlled industries including Crown land, is proposed in the Local Government Planning and Land Bill, published yesterday.

The register is intended to identify land which is not being used, or is being insufficiently used, for the purposes of the authority that owns it.

Ministers hope that it will bring pressure to bear on councils which accumulate land for possible future use, but no road schemes and so on, and on statutory undertakings such as British Rail, and the Gas Boards, which frequently have been accused of wasteful hoarding.

Land and land use were crucial to the whole question of stimulating the economy, Mr. Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday. In Liverpool alone, he said, there were 10,000 acres of derelict land, most of

Mr Edmund Dell, chairman of the Guinness Peat Group and Secretary of State for Transport from 1974 to 1978, called for a "nighz for ministers to be appointed from outside Parliament. The present system produced "too many inadequate ministers", he declared.

The suggestion was part of a wider attack on the Government by Mr Dell regards as the damaging myth of collective ministerial responsibility, delivered during a Royal Institute of Public Administration lecture in London. He said outside of Parliament, he said, "some people who carry more credibility with significant sections of opinion than almost anyone inside the House of Commons."

Mr Dell contended that ministers appointed from outside Parliament should be allowed to speak in the Commons. He said:

It would be easier for some ministers to join the Cabinet, starting perhaps with responsibility for some of the "less technically demanding" areas. They did not thereby have to commit themselves ideologically.

It must be confessed that ministerial responsibility is not the main political obstacle to so valuable a development. Rather it is the "inflexible" nature of the House of Commons which, contrary to the practice of many other governments, "is unlikely to allow a 'stranger' to address it."



ment it would be sensible to allow the Prime Minister discretion to allow the House to have a select committee of the Crown from outside the House, but for the House to allow them a voice in it.

There would also be necessary to permit the television cameras in, in order to ensure decent behaviour to members who might be sure the curious traditions of the House.

If the notion of collective responsibility was abandoned, Mr Davies *concluded*, the House should move to a more presidential system of government with an accretion of power in the hands of the Prime Minister.

The areas in which a Prime Minister should be strengthened

The home leisure industry moved nearer to turning the living room into a computer centre, catering for every need in entertainment and information, with the announcement yesterday of Teletextware, a division of Oracle, independent television's data broadcasting system.

At no charge at all (except the initial £50 to add it to a standard teletext receiver) the viewer will get a service, which will educate him, calculate his mortgage, give him games to play, let him know his social security entitlements or even help to detect credit card fraud.

It was described at a press conference as "a viable and cost-effective method of bringing simple-to-use computing power to the public and attend teletext to meet its needs of the 80's".

The viewer will not have to leave his armchair to call for many services when Teletext

Court yesterday that doctor's action is turning off the support machine was not relevant to the trial. His ruling came after two hours of legal argument in the absence of a jury.

Anthony Steel, aged 23, gardener, of Cobden Street, Bradford, had pleaded not guilty to the murder of Miss Carole Wilkinson, aged 20, of 11, St. James's Place, Ranelagh Avenue, Bradford.

Mr. Harry Ognall, QC, prosecuting, had said that Miss Wilkinson, on her way to work on October 10, 1977, was violently assaulted by Mr. Steel. She suffered severe head injuries.

Mr. Bernard Regal, barrister, said he put on a mechanical ventilator. After consultation between medical experts, it was switched off on October 12 and Miss Wilkinson was pronounced dead.

Mr. Justice Boreham told the jury that Mr. Wilfred Street, QC, for the defence, had argued that the doctor's action was material and relevant. "I have ruled that it is not relevant," he said.

The trial continues.

Mr Robert Strachan, Football Association's disciplinary committee, told the High Court yesterday that the manner of Don Revie's departure as a landlord manager had set "a very bad example" in a game of "the interpretation of standards" was important.

Mr Strachan, giving evidence on the sixth day of Mr Revie's court challenge to the Football Association's 10-year ban on taking part in domestic football, said he did not think for a moment "we too long" in the circumstances it was the correct.

He said: "One of the biggest problems we have is the upholding of the law and general moral principles within the game. There are some clubs for which clubs affiliated to the FA, one is constantly being people asking for illegal means and that sort of thing would have thought one would have been asked to leave from the manager of England."

It was a very bad thing Mr Revie broke his contract asked for a £5,000 golden handshake. "It was asking for money and the bun," he said. "If Mr Revie had been asked to leave the region."

Yester day Mr Michael R stein, Professor Blunt's s on, said that it might take several weeks before the released. The same was to be true of Professor Bl comments on reports that his contact with Russians could have be former Soviet diplomat living in Moscow.

Mr Rubinstein has be ous with Sir Robert and the secret to the net, over the contact, as Mr Ernst Henry. No ment from the professor be made before the end week, his solicitor said.

A statement will have drawn up and submitted Cabinet office, which will be cleared by the British safely say. Mr Ernst as to have served in the Embassy in London from 1944, under another ge to Washington and recalled in 1951, shortly before his death.

Supporter held on dart charge

A Nottingham Forest porter appeared before 10 magistrates yesterday accused of maliciously injuring Pat Jennings, the goalkeeper, by throwing a dart which struck in his left leg.

Clifford Marriott, aged 27, an apprentice bricklayer, of 10, Bastford Flats, Walsby, was remanded in custody until this morning.

Labour mayor, of Lichfield parliamentary candidate and leading councillor, has resigned from the Labour Party after more than 30 years and planned to join the Liberals.

which he says, can be imposed and disagrees with the TUC policy on free collective bargaining, which he describes as "a recipe for disaster".

BRANIFF AIRWAYS
WORLD DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
OLYMPIA LONDON 2-6 JAN.1980

£100,000 prize money

Okker + Fibak Mayer (G) + Mayer (A) Riessen + Stewart
Nastase + McMillan Cox + Lloyd (D) Ramirez + Gottfried
Fleming + Smid Gullikson (Ti) + Gullikson (To)

16 Star players compete every day (except final)

McEnroe - Fleming 1979 Champions

Will you be seeing double after the New Year?

See 16 tennis giants battling it out for the world's richest and most coveted doubles prize, in this dazzling spectacle of showmanship and skill.

Feel the electric atmosphere. Marvel at the lightning fast net action. And share in the drama and excitement.

Ring or write for full details. Now!

And make sure you get a

Please send me full details of the 1980 Braniff World Doubles, together with an advance booking form. (Block letters please)

Name _____

Address _____

Tel No. (Home) _____

(Business) _____

Post to: Olympia Tennis, Olympia, London W14 8XT enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

Box Office
Tel: 01-931 1121

BRANIFF
WCT

150100150

The Lancia Beta 2000 has always been a rather special car. From the moment you get behind the wheel you know it's going to be no ordinary experience.

The performance is exactly what you would expect from Lancia.

you're in complete control.

For the passengers there is a superb amount of space and comfort. The deeply contoured seats are lavishly upholstered in a wool-like cloth, the floor is fitted with deep pile carpet and the boot has room for 18 cubic feet of luggage.

added luxury of a sliding steel roof and alloy wheels.

However, there are those of you who may prefer to take your driving pleasures a little easier. For you we have introduced the new 3-speed Automatic transmission.

It is available on both the Beta 1600 and 2000 models and has been designed to exacting Lancia standards. You will find it gives you much the same level of performance and control as the manual.

THE LANCIA BETA. ALL THE DRIVE... WITHOUT ALL THE DRIVING.

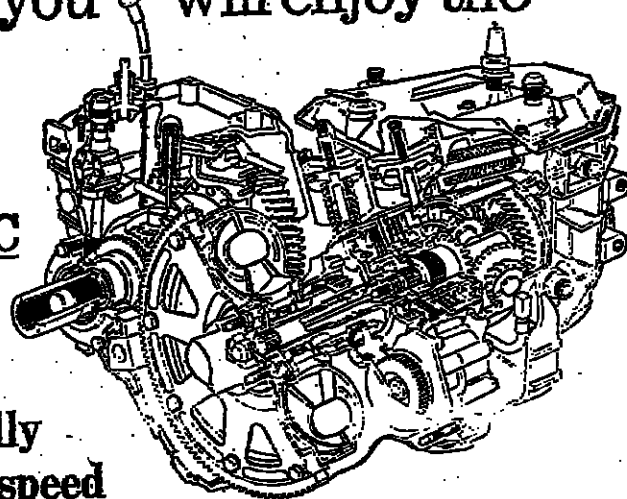
A powerful 2-litre twin overhead cam engine provides remarkable acceleration and a top speed of 112 m.p.h.†

At the same time, the legendary Lancia handling and adholding mean you can relax in the knowledge that

If you choose the Beta 2000 ES you will enjoy the

THE NEW LANCIA AUTOMATIC

The heart of the new Automatic is this specially developed 3-speed



transmission. It has been designed to match the power and performance of the Beta Saloon.

The main difference is that it requires even less effort to drive.

To find out for yourself ask your local dealer for a test drive of the Beta Saloon and the new Automatic. Ask him too about the financial advantages of our special leasing scheme.

Whichever car you choose, you can look forward to miles of sheer driving pleasure.

LANCIA. The most Italian car.

Lancia (England) Ltd., Alpertons, Middlesex.
Tel: 01-998 5355 (24 hour sales enquiry service).

*Lancia Beta Saloon 1600 from £5084.24, 2000 from £5377.02, 2000ES from £5756.99. Automatic transmission £454.73 extra. Prices correct at time of going to press, include Car Tax, VAT at 15%, Inertia reel seat belts and delivery charges on UK mainland, but exclude number plates. †Manufacturers figures.



THE LANCIA BETA SALOON RANGE.
Manual from £5084.24* Automatic from £5538.97*



City
Have a good trip!

OVERSEAS

Israeli group demand law to protect 'illegal' settlements

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Dec 4

Extreme Jewish nationalists belonging to the right-wing Gush Emunim movement are demanding that the Israeli Government change the status of settlements in the occupied territories in exchange for a peaceful evacuation of their illegal settlement at Elon Moreh.

Political sources pointed out tonight that such a move would be against the spirit of the Camp David agreement and would provide a further serious obstacle to efforts to persuade representatives from the West Bank and Gaza Strip to join the talks on Palestinian autonomy.

Leaders of the 110 settlers living at Elon Moreh, a biblical site overlooking Nablus, are understood to have drawn up their demand during a turbulent all-night meeting that ended early today.

They had been discussing a government compromise plan that would have involved them moving to a new site on state-owned land five miles away. Although no statement was made to the press, it appears that the settlers are demanding that the Government pass legislation that would put settlements in the occupied territories outside the jurisdiction of the Israeli courts.

An attempt is to be made to present the demand personally to Mr. Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, but tonight it appeared far from sure that he would agree to any further meetings with the group.

Although the Government's reaction is still unclear, there have been signs among Ministers of a growing impatience with the intransigence of the settlers. At the weekend, Mr. Simcha Erlich, the deputy Prime Minister, said that the Government was obliged to use force if they did not move of their own accord.

The settlers have already overstayed the deadline set by Israel's Supreme Court, which ruled unequivocally in October that private Arab land had been illegally seized for the settlement. At the time, the judgment was seen as posing a

threat to other Jewish settlements on territory seized during the 1967 war.

The subsequent bitter nationalist debate on Elon Moreh has disclosed deep splits in Mr. Begin's coalition Cabinet and throughout Israel. The opposition Labour Alignment has recently accused the Government of flouting the rule of law in its efforts to appease the settlers, who regard their rights to the land as deriving from the Old Testament.

In the weeks that this dispute has dragged on, Gush Emunim has repeatedly threatened to rally thousands of militant supporters to Elon Moreh to resist evacuation. At the other end of the political spectrum, the left-wing Peace Now group has said that its supporters will take to the streets to back up the court ruling.

The settlers have about four more weeks before the second deadline set by the Cabinet runs out.

The demand comes at a time when the Government is faced with severe political difficulties over the abortion laws. Last night, the four members of the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel party are expected to withdraw their support for the Government as a result of its failure to pass the Bill that would make legal abortions harder to obtain. Their departure would leave Mr. Begin with a working majority of one in the Knesset.

Students detained at Mahmoud Muharab, a doctoral student in political science at Reading University, Berkshire, has been held for nearly three weeks by the Israelis as a suspected member of Al Fatah, the terrorist organization, and has exercised his legal right not to talk, his lawyer said today (Moshe Brilliant writes from Tel Aviv).

Mr. Ibrahim Nassar, the lawyer, said his client was arrested at Ben-Gurion Airport when he arrived on November 16 to visit his parents in Lydda.

Mr. Nassar said his client was charged with membership of an illegal organization when he was remanded for 15 days by a magistrate in Ramle on November 18.

American marines flown to Puerto Rico after ambush

Washington, Dec 4.—The United States has sent 60 marines to the American naval station in Puerto Rico to strengthen security after the killing of two sailors yesterday in an ambush by nationalist gunmen.

A Pentagon spokesman said the marines left Camp Lejeune in North Carolina last night for the naval air station at Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico. Meanwhile the Navy said two of the 10 sailors wounded in the attack on a Navy base were in serious condition.

In Puerto Rico today marines with M16 rifles patrolled the entrance to the base where they were quartered. Rear Admiral Arthur K. Knoesen, the Navy's Caribbean commander, said security was being stepped up at all other bases in Puerto Rico.

Responsibility for the attack has been claimed by three independence groups—the Armed Forces of Popular Resistance, the Puerto Rican Popular Army and the Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution.

They said the attack was made to avenge two youths shot by police near a communications tower a year ago and an anti-New action was staged in Florida prison in October. It was the first fatal attack for nine years and the costliest ever made on American military forces in Puerto Rico.

Correction

A Reuters report on November 22 with the photograph of an American soldier in uniform in an Islamic dress said that President Zia had telephoned President Carter to apologize. The Pakistan Ambassador in London informed us that the call was initiated by the White House, which was aware of the protection of American life and property.

Rent a 'golf ball' from IBM.

If you're more typing than typewriting, rent a 'golf ball' correcting typewriter from IBM. Up to 24 weeks rental, but minimum 12 weeks.

No deposit. Service included. Phone Colin Shore on 01-578 3343 or call round at the IBM Retail Centre, 101 Wigmore St., W1.

ANSAMASTER telephone answering machines
Only £129.00 for this answering machine.
Hear it in action on the radio. The only machine available anywhere in the UK. For details of our full range of answering machines, call 01-8913321, any time.
Sling: 01-8913321, any time.
22 York Street, Tottenham, London N15 4JL. **Storemail**

Cubans 'jailed' for refusal to fight in Angola

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Dec 4

Mr. Jack Carter, a comedian, explained why the crowd was smaller than he had expected when he spoke here today of his 20 years in Cuban prisons, from which he was released last month.

He said that for 16 of those years he had been held incommunicado and that for seven years he was not allowed to see his family. He went on to say that hunger strikes for a total of 231 days.

Señor Matos, a former major and military commander of Camaguey province, supported Dr. Castro during the revolution but fell out with him when he saw his policies take on a communist flavour. In October, 1959, Dr. Castro charged him with treason and with conspiracy to provoke a rebellion, and imprisoned him.

More than 1,000 political prisoners were still held in Cuba, he said. Some had been arrested for refusing to join Cuban troops fighting in Angola.

"The discontent in Cuba is widespread and is apparent in Castro's recent charges of negligence and a lack of discipline by the work force," he said. "Prisoners were taken 'from one extreme to another to try to break their personality.' For a year, he said, he was detained in a 'concrete box' which excluded all sunlight.

Tidal wave terror
Melbourne, Dec 4.—Seven thousand people on the Pacific island of Marjuro, in the Marshall Islands, were horrified as a 20ft tidal wave hit the island.



Mrs Indira Gandhi addresses a rally in the Rae Bareilly constituency, where she lost her seat in 1977 and which she is contesting again.

Last of the Great Mosque rebels rooted out by Saudi forces

From Our Correspondent
Jiddah, Dec 4

The last of the gunmen who seized the Great Mosque in Mecca surrendered early this morning, ending two weeks of siege.

A brief statement by Prince Naif, the Interior Minister, said that the security forces had finally killed or captured all those remaining in the catacombs below the mosque.

No information is available on the fate of the rebels' leader, Muhammad ibn Abdulrahman al-Qasbi, who had declared himself Mahdi, the divinely inspired figure foretold by the Prophet Muhammad as the one who would restore justice to a corrupt world. It is possible that he made his escape before his followers took to the 130 cellars.

Between 300 and 500 attackers, armed with automatic weapons, seized the mosque after dawn prayers two weeks ago. They threatened the imam, demanding that he proclaim their leader Mahdi, and called for an Islamic government and an end to radio, television and football.

The fight off at least four assaults by an estimated 10,000 troops in the first three days before they were driven from the upper levels and ground

floor of the mosque and took refuge below with their hostages.

The authorities used gas and slow advances on foot to clear out the remaining 70 or so rebels. In accordance with King Khalid's orders that they be taken alive, a plan to seal off the insurgents' source of air was abandoned.

Although the attackers were originally thought to be almost entirely dissident Beduin, the Government now believes they were mainly students, possibly linked to an underground reform movement. Muhammad Qahani was a 27-year-old dropout from the Faculty of Sharia in Mecca.

Reliable estimates put their numbers at 300, accompanied by a similar number of wives and children. A Special Forces commander at the siege said on television that 500 people had been captured.

Despite coincidental demonstrations last week by some of the 80,000 Shia in the Eastern Province to mark a Shia day of mourning, there has been no sign of the revolt spreading.

Police attempted to contain a march in Faisla, 30 miles from the tanker terminal of Ras Tanura, and at least two people were killed. Events there are thought to have taken their

momentum from Iran—rather than Mecca.

The Saudi public has been horrified by the blasphemy of the attack and there can be little doubt of the fate of the assailants. The newspapers have printed grisly eye witness accounts. One this morning described the bodies of the rebels being covered in bodies and the smell as being unbearable.

Shaikh Muhammad al-Ogaly, Imam of the Mezzah mosque in Riyadh, said the attackers prevented the collection of bodies for burial, claiming that anything that moved. One child was killed watching the fight from the hills that ring the city.

He said the final assault was made possible only by rebels entering the courtyard. Then the attacker had used worshippers as shields.

400 killed: A group claiming responsibility for the seizure of the Great Mosque in Mecca said Saudi forces had killed or injured 400 of its members.

The group calling itself Union of the Peoples of the Arabian Peninsula said in a communiqué that the Saudi authorities had arrested more than 7,000 of its sympathizers and "placed them in dirty secret prisons and prevented food and water from reaching them"—UPI.

Anti-Iran rally loses to football

From Our Correspondent
Los Angeles, Dec 4

Although there is a great deal of anger and hostility towards Ayatollah Khomeini and Iranian students holding American hostages, a disappointing crowd of 6,300 showed up last night for a rally to mark the seizure of the Coast's first anti-Iranian demonstration.

The noisy crowd, waving American flags and carrying pictures of the Ayatollah reading "Public enemy No. 1," seemed small in the Los Angeles Coliseum, with room for 100,000. The stadium had been rented for \$65,000 by the California Democratic state senator, Mr. Paul Carpenter, in the hope of filling it with protesters.

Those attending were asked to pay \$1 a head to help to defray costs. "It's far easier to sit at home and wait for the television news than it is to get out and help make the news," Mr. Carpenter said.

Mr. Jack Carter, a comedian, explained why the crowd was smaller than he had expected when he spoke here today of his 20 years in Cuban prisons, from which he was released last month.

He said that for 16 of those years he had been held incommunicado and that for seven years he was not allowed to see his family. He went on to say that hunger strikes for a total of 231 days.

Señor Matos, a former major and military commander of Camaguey province, supported Dr. Castro during the revolution but fell out with him when he saw his policies take on a communist flavour. In October, 1959, Dr. Castro charged him with treason and with conspiracy to provoke a rebellion, and imprisoned him.

More than 1,000 political prisoners were still held in Cuba, he said. Some had been arrested for refusing to join Cuban troops fighting in Angola.

"The discontent in Cuba is widespread and is apparent in Castro's recent charges of negligence and a lack of discipline by the work force," he said. "Prisoners were taken 'from one extreme to another to try to break their personality.' For a year, he said, he was detained in a 'concrete box' which excluded all sunlight.

Tidal wave terror
Melbourne, Dec 4.—Seven thousand people on the Pacific island of Marjuro, in the Marshall Islands, were horrified as a 20ft tidal wave hit the island.

Cossack-style fighters hold snowy mountain homeland Kurds struggle for autonomy but already inhabit a world apart

From Robert Fisk
Mahabad, Iran, Dec 4

The Tabriz Express leaves Tehran every morning at six o'clock, a shambling *Boys' Own* Paper kind of train with 16 big old German carriages that trundle and hump their way all the way to the north-western Iran and leaves the traveller in the frosty early hours at Mahabad.

From there, a red-painted taxi takes the last 60 miles to Kurdistan. It is a four-hour journey with a night to clear the sky as the sky is phosphorescent with stars.

The last Iranian checkpoint before Mahabad is marked by a single soldier with a rifle slung over his shoulder, stamping his feet in the powdered snow to keep warm. He does not even look upwards when a shooting star streaks in gold through the sky above him.

Five miles farther on the snow-covered mountains begin to glow with the dawn, there are Kurdish guerrilla fighters beside the road, tall men loaded down with automatic belts, handgrenades and Russian rifles.

They wear Cossack-style hats and tunics with long, hooked sleeves that jut six inches over the shoulders. In the half-light, they look like space-men. Kurdistan is a world apart.

It is also, in its way, another country. There are no pictures of Ayatollah Khomeini on the streets of Mahabad. The only posters are of Kurdish guerrillas facing a firing-squad in Samandaj.

There are no Revolutionary Guards to check the identity of foreigners. Under the ceasefire agreement reached between the Iranian Government and the

Kurdish rebels two weeks ago the soldiers stay in barracks and the Guards have to evacuate their garrisons in Mahabad within the next six days.

Half way up one street, accompanied by a Kurdish guerrilla, I duck instinctively as an Iranian Army helicopter lifts off of the barracks and clatters only 20ft over our heads.

"Don't worry," the Kurd shouts. "We only allowed them three flights a day under the ceasefire agreement—and that's their third flight today." There is no doubt who controls Mahabad.

In a single-story house on the edge of a wasteland on the north side of the town Mr. Abdul Rahman Ghazemloo, leader of his sitting-room, ignoring the roar of helicopter engines.

As secretary general of the communist Kurdish Democratic Party, Ghazemloo is the political party in Iran—the treaty military matters with an intellectual's suspicion, noting the obvious discrepancies in the cease agreement but adopting the eternal optimism of a party theoretician.

"The military situation is very good for us," he says. "The Iranian Army is in Kurdistan's big towns but it remains in garrison. Every road and mountain is under the control of our Kurdish people."

The only military condition of the ceasefire that has not been fulfilled is the withdrawal from Kurdistan of the Revolutionary Guards. They are confined to barracks, but they are still inside Mahabad.

Mr. Ghazemloo speaks English with a strong French accent, producing a polished, orderly argument that is flawed only occasionally by sudden descents into party rhetoric. He maintains, perhaps correctly, that there is no serious political force in Kurdistan that wants independence from Iran.

"I do not know why so many people from the Government and the Kurds are so afraid of being separatists," he says. "I think that perhaps they just do not want to give us any freedom. But we want our unity in the framework of the Iranian state. Our slogan is: 'Democracy for Iran and autonomy for Iranian Kurdistan'."

Dracula's ghost haunts court in California

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Dec 4

The ghost of film land's Court Dracula has haunted the California Supreme Court for two years but to no avail. The court this week refused to be intimidated.

Justices in a close 4 to 3 decision have ruled that the heirs of Bela Lugosi, the actor who played the blood-thirsty count, had no exclusive rights to commercially exploit the actor's portrayal of the Transylvanian vampire count which was created by Bram Stoker in his 1897 novel.

In a long-awaited verdict the court ruled in favour of Universal Pictures.

The Lugosi family had claimed a large bite of profits made by the studio from selling Dracula masks, tee shirts and other novelty items after the actor's death in 1956.

Dismissing an appeal by the Lugosi family, the court ruled that Universal had infringed on the heirs' right of publicity, the right to exploit his name and likeness. The Lugosi family (his widow Hope Loring Lugosi and a son Bela George Lugosi), she ruled, were entitled to a share of the profits.

But Justice Stanley Mosk, noting that even though Lugosi may have been the most famous screen blood sucker, pointed out that other actors including Lon Chaney and John Carradine had also played the vampire count, and that Lugosi's portrayal created no inalienable property right. (In the last 50 years several actors including Bransford Cushing and Christopher Lee have also played Dracula in films.)

Justice Mosk said with more than a trace of humour: "May the descendants of George Washington sue the Secretary of the Treasury for placing his likeness on the dollar bill? May the descendant of James and Dolly Madison recover for the commercialization of Dolly Madison's connections?"

The ruling comes in the oldest case before the Supreme Court, one in which Mosk noted, in which Lugosi rises from the grave 20 years after death to haunt his former employer.

Kurdish First played Dracula in 1930 after doing it on stage three years earlier. When Universal Studios began selling Dracula novelties, the Lugosi family sued, seeking a share of more than \$250m (about \$120m) in royalties.

In 1977, a Los Angeles Superior Court awarded the family \$72,000 and ordered the studio not to sign any more agreements using the actor's likeness.

The court overturned the Los Angeles court and, finally, this week the Supreme Court upheld that decision.

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA AND BALLET	THEATRES
COVENT GARDEN, Dec. 5-20 1979 (Gardens Opera House) THE ROYAL BALLET Tosca, P. 1. 7.30, 2.30, 7.30, 9.30 THE ROYAL OPERA Cosi fan tutte (Gardens Opera House) Royal Gala Charity Performance of Dr. Flaubert (Gardens Opera House) Cosi fan tutte (Gardens Opera House) English National Opera (Gardens Opera House) The World's Greatest Musical My Fair Lady (Gardens Opera House) The World's Greatest Musical My Fair Lady (Gardens Opera House)	GLORIA THEATRE, Dec. 5-20 1979 (Gardens Opera House) The Royal Ballet Tosca, P. 1. 7.30, 2.30, 7.30, 9.30 THE ROYAL OPERA Cosi fan tutte (Gardens Opera House) Royal Gala Charity Performance of Dr. Flaubert (Gardens Opera House) Cosi fan tutte (Gardens Opera House) English National Opera (Gardens Opera House) The World's Greatest Musical My Fair Lady (Gardens Opera House) The World's Greatest Musical My Fair Lady (Gardens Opera House)

after modestly running the course once today, AnneMarie Moser, of Austria, produced the best time in the second race. In Mrs. Moser's case a leading time in training is especially significant because she is known to hide her time. Nevertheless, Swiss college warms me to hedge my bet

We made it clear to her that she could train here with the British team, but she chose to join the Italians. I am sad that things have reached this pass, but I feel the team and officials have made every effort to be as cooperative as possible in difficult circumstances."

For the record

Boxing

NEWPORT MALL, London: Reginald Williams, 110 lbs., defeated knocked out H. Allen (Lebanon), 100 lbs., in the first round. Reginald Williams, 110 lbs., beat a heavy favorite, 100 lbs., in the first round. Williams, 110 lbs., beat a heavy favorite, 100 lbs., in the first round. Williams, 110 lbs., beat a heavy favorite, 100 lbs., in the first round.

Show jumping

P. Schenckel, 100 lbs., defeated 1,190 lbs. A. Du Souchet (Swiss).

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Montreal Canadiens 5, New York Rangers 3.

.ket

TUTE DOUBLE: Rib Law and Gay Park, £22.50. FRESLE: Polly Toedle, Rib Law and Grominetto. £18.10. PLACEBOT: £50.03.	Hand. C. 15.50 JACKPOT: £2,000.75 Pool of £1,750.50 carried forward on Pentwell Park today. PLACEBOT £2.15.
---	--

100

10



From the USSR, Georgije Danilovic's *Autumn Marathon*, a surprisingly lightly handled portrait of a hero dangerously over-active sexually as well as socially, wear *on to win the Grand Prix at the San Sebastian festival, In Tunnel Underground* a new Yugoslav director, Goran Paskaljevic, deals with rare simplicity and purity with the problems of making old age dignified and positive, through a gently comic story of a stallwart former sea captain's final days in an old people's asylum.

citizens back to the parental protection of the conductor, who now takes on the character of a dictator, haranguing his willing minions in Hitlerian German.

Apart from Rosi, the Italians in Cannes offered fables. Luigi Comencini's *L'Inferno* (Traffic Jam) provides a heavy-handed metaphor for the breakdown of a social order, but Fellini's *Proust et le Garçon* is a gem—deceptively simple and good-natured, really mischievous and unnerving. A television crew is at work on a (clearly dreadful) documentary about books and theater rehearsal in an ancient chapel. The rehearsal starts pleasantly enough, but bit by bit drifts into industrial dispute, hostility and chaos. A sudden external cause—the decision to start tearing the chapel apart around them—drives the recal-

Roddam's *Quadrophenia*, which had already opened in London by the time of its Edinburgh show.

(*The Tent*), a magical, mesmeric, endlessly patient study of a sad little travelling circus in Kerala. Other new directors are concerned with aspects of contemporary alienation. Muzaffar Ali's *Gaman* is about dispossessed rural folk in the city; the middle-class hero of Saeed Mirza's *Strange Fate of Armand*; Desai personifies other aspects of decay, in a society united only by cheating and mistrust.

The current renaissance of Polish cinema was startlingly in evidence at Gdansk. Most striking is a new critical spirit, a readiness to analyse contemporary dangers in social mechanisms, individual aspirations and the political system. Wajda's *Man of Marble* and Zanussi's *Camouflage* gave the lead. The outstanding film from the new generation was Krzysztof Kieslowski's *Camera Buff*, which won the Grand Prix at Moscow. Obviously a comedy about a 16mm enthusiast who gets to be his factory's official cameraman, it is a devastating analysis of the voluntarism of enthusiasts and the restrictive cultural principles such as "socialist realism". Among a whole group of comparably outspoken films, Feliks Falk's *Chance*, about the contradictions between the liberal teachers in a boys' school, was also outstanding.

The Italian^s themselves were obliged to provide the major share of the films on show. The Taviani Brothers' *Il Prato*, a slightly bizarre bourgeois tragedy (with the bite of a rabid dog as its denouement) seemed a strange successor to their *Padre Padrone* Vancini's *Il dramma borghese* is a turbulent drama of incestuous attraction between a father and his younger daughter.

The undisputed doyen of festivals was revived after a gap of seven years, during which it had seemed to have breathed its last. Meanwhile, of the festivals that had promised to replace it as the major autumn event, Paris this year went into temporary hibernation while Taormina, the Venice Biennale, and the Venice Biennale. The Venetians have respect for history, and a sense of occasion. There were retrospective homages to Marcel Pagnol, Nicholas Ray and Emilio Ghione (Italy's first serial adventure film). D. W. Griffith's *Broken Blossoms* of 1919 was shown. The festival also featured a full symphony orchestra to play the original musical accompaniment: "Eisenstein's 'restored' *Que Viva Mexico!*" was presented in La Fenice.

Such events helped to compensate for signs of the evident recession in which the festival had been purveying. There were no films from, for example, Germany, Australia or Poland; and the French would have been poorly represented but for Jean Rouch's *Funerailles à Dongu: le rite réal* (Anal, 1969).

By contrast, the festival was buoyed up by the presence of this great anthropological film-maker of the elaborate funeral celebrations for an old

ner's laughter.

But the film is more currently fascinating as a European film-maker. Bernardo Bertolucci's *La Luna* concerns the incestuous attraction between a mother (Jill Clayburgh) and her 15-year-old son (Matthew Barry). It is a film that has shocked the British Child Protection Act, is, again, questionable. Perhaps it was the strength of expectation that made local indignation so strong when the film turned out not to be Arp, with a capital A, but a rather enjoyable and intelligent performance by the *schiz* when Bertolucci uses his favourite device of an operatic background to emphasise his characters' emotional turmoils.

The Venetians were certainly a good deal better pleased with *Ratatouille* and gave its director-star, Maurizio Nichetti, one of the biggest and loudest cheers at a festival. It is a comedy that borrows shamelessly from Tati, Woody Allen and almost everybody else, that loses control of its extravaganzas, that drives its best gags to death. But Nichetti is a superbly funny, intelligent, solemn little man with wild hair, owlish bespectacled eyes and a demonic ingenuity for inventing machines and devices which get out of hand. He has moreover the good comic's talent for subverting the solemnity of the language of eccentric comic figures. The Italians, anyway, have decided

Non-competitive and underfunded, the Viennese does not claim to be one of the major events in the calendar, but it is certainly one of the most attractive. Its director, Edwin Zbonek, a well-known Viennese stage writer and director, goes all out for quality, and his festival is a valuable opportunity to catch up on the best of what is going on in the theatre, for example, his 30 or so programmes included *Wise Blood*, *Prova d'Orchestra*, *Apocalypse*. Now, the latest Altmann, *Quintet* and *A Perfect Couple*, the latest Wajdas, *Without Anesthetic* and *The Maid of Wilko*, the latest King, *Busby*. Legend of the Mountain and *Elpis in the Mountain*.

Zbonek also has a talent for finding films unjustly overshadowed at other festivals: this year *Cinema*, a charming portrait of a young woman in the years of the Tsar, and from Yugoslavia Goran Paskaljević's gentle, un sentimentalist story of a young man's pursuit in old age, *Zemaljski Dani Tuku*. The Viennese also put on show films which seemed destined to be overlooked: the American Alfred Ninfau's *Luft*, *Huse Luft* is a well-meaning but unconvincing neo-documentary portrait of a delinquent boy; *Blind*, by the Iranian-born Mansour Madaei, is a visually elegant, stylized investigation of a lonely delinquent girl heavily influenced by the work of Alexander Kluge.

David Robinson

Drummond's first Edinburgh bill called *Dreamers*, for which only their images on a big established soloists and young. Another product of Nureyev's, same short black hair and even success has led to plans for

bill called *Dreamers*, for which John Neumeier revived his *Legend of Joseph*, in a more abstract staging than the Vienna original, and created *Don Quixote*.

Max Midner's sad, expressive face and gangling elegance seem meant by nature for the part of Don Quixote. He is squatly muscular, matches him perfectly as Sancho. Neumeier puts the action in the present. The hero is a failed writer, a knight and ladies while actually involved with sport fanatics and business crowds, a discop and a boxing match. He is a dreamer, a dreamer, but at the end Sancho, left alone, is trying out for himself some of his mentor's old habits.

The performances are fine. The choreography is unmemorable.

able except in a strange duet for Midinet with a Gerce madrilaine (Gerce, a name of the province Corduba) whom he takes for Dulcinea. Dancing took its rightful place in the forefront however, at the closing gala, dedicated to commemorating the centenary of the Revolution. He danced radiantly in a revival of Neumeier's *Daphnis and Chloë*. Fellow-guests from Paris and Stuttgart brought contrasting aspects of Diaghilev's work to the Parisian stage. *Aurora pas de Lucia* (an enchanting debut by Leontine Montgouin in this) to supplement the company's own pieces. *Le Carnaval*, interesting as a solo from Nijinsky's *Le Train bleu*. Kevin Raigen's jaunty mixture of humour and virtuosity in that makes me hope that Anton Dolin, who taught it, succeeds in his wish to mount the whole ballet.

For the gala, Neumeier created *Vaslav*, a ballet to Bach piano pieces inspired by the work of Nijinsky. He planned a Bach ballet shortly before his break with Diaghilev. Dupond, set apart from the other dancers, may be identified with Nijinsky, in which case the work reads as a homage to the variegated possibilities he helped open up for later choreographers. But the question is whether the dancing is so full of fresh invention for the guests and Hamburg's own principals.

only their images on the big screen, sometimes both at once. The screened sections include flashback but mostly are transmitted instantly, coming to you live" as broadcasting jargon has it.

Van Manen uses the new technology to follow the dancers out of the performing area, into the foyers and corridor of the theatre, even the street outside. He also shows the wings, and the queue of the theatre management. A turn of the head, photographed in close-up, becomes an overwhelming gesture that fills the screen. But when the camera follows a dancer round the stage, the dancer on screen stays in one spot.

Its ingenuity alone would make *Life* memorable, but its surprising merit is the way situation, mood and style are blended. The two colleagues, partner and cameraman, come together to reveal the quality of the young dancer, Coleen Davis, whom the choreographer picked for the leading part. An interesting feature of some of Liza's late piano pieces, innovative but with a strict sense of form, underlines Van Manen's methods.

The show was given by the National Ballet at the Carré, a former circus building on a double bill with *Life*. This is a joint production by Rudi van Dantzig and Toer van Schuyk in which the two consciences dictate the content, the theatrical sense the presentation.

A vast, sprawling work of two and a quarter hours without an interval, and with a solo singer with its large dancing cast, it mocks excessive subservience to authority wherever found, burlesquing the Dutch imperial past and the Dutch revolution. Its sad moral seems to imply that struggling for freedom is necessary but doomed to failure, and it calls for a change of times (the superb song by Robert Sijnder), David Bowie and the *Internationale* among other music to help make its points.

Jiri Svoboda's new ballet for National Ballet of the Netherlands is set to Janáček's *Glagolitic Mass*, splendidly sung by the Slovak Philharmonic Chorus, although the Dutch solo

established soloists and young recruits blend into a fast-paced, accurate and cohesive ensemble. The season has seen them successfully tackle the challenge of New York (a fortnight at City Centre), and they were the hit of this year's Cologne Modern Dance Festival, where one of their dancers, Nils Christe, won the international choreographic competition with his *Quartett* (Sovakovich's eighth), a work drawing strength from and emotion from its musical inspiration.

London and elsewhere —Nureyev

Although he could count along on proved successes, Rudolf Nureyev insisted that he was not him lacking new commitments. A particularly valuable achievement this year has been restoring Nijinsky's only surviving ballet, *L'Après-midi d'un faune*, to the stage as a worthy tribute. Preservation of the choreography is one of our many debts to Marie Rambert. William Chappell and Elisabeth Schooling, who lead in understudy the studio work, the advisers for Nureyev's productions with the Joffrey Ballet at the Mark Hellinger in New York and Festival Ballet at the London Palladium, and the London Ballet School, Rambert, and the company, have realized the

Bakst designs. Nureyev's own performance, fired by intelligence as well as passion, revealed the depth of Nijinsky's art. He was matched by Margot Fonteyn's hieratic account of the chief nymph; she danced that and an incredibly young-seeming girl in *Spectre de la Rose*. The Royal Ballet had celebrated her sixtieth birthday with a gala at Covent Garden.

The Coliseum season ranged from *Sleeping Beauty* and *Rosamunde* to Juliet to a programme with the Murray Louis Dance Company including the British premiere of *The Brighton Venus*: a light comedy by Ronald Harwood, which topped on a modern beach, plays heavily with the feelings of a hitherto prissy young man. Cole Porter's melodies swept the action on the polished, gleaming, modern beach, misleadingly, often underlining a point. As uneven work, this, but worth while for providing its star with a role well outside his usual manner.

Solos for Nureyev, a prodigious exorciser of carnal and sensual feelings, to Bach fugues, and for Louis, sharply witty as ever, further diversified this programme.

Another product of Nureyev's time in New York was the first rôle created for him by Balanchine. This was in *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, an adroitly frivolous ballet to the Strauss music. It gave Nureyev, as Cleonte, the occasion to masquerade humorously under transparent disguises as dancing master, fencing instructor, tailor and Turkish prince.

Jean-Pierre Bonnefous held his own as a nice, bumbling M. Jourdain, and Patricia McBride made an enchanting Lucile, initially disconsolate and won over only when Cleonte lured her into the secret by temporarily removing half of his moustache during their duet. This *bonne-bouche* deserves and will receive wider showing than its initial limited run at New York State Theater.

Monte Carlo

As part of the festivities surrounding the centenary of its birth, the company mounted a new ballet from Roland Petit and Zizi Jeanmaire and Les Ballets de Marseille. *Le Fléau*—the Plague—is very colorful and of our old friend Die Fledermaus, which had already turned up in balletic form earlier in the year. Enlabeled as Rosemary's last production for Festival Ballet.

Petit gained a head start over Glynd by finding Douglas Gammon, an Englishman, as the man who saves the company. He discovered him: to arrange and conduct the music with a lilt that Johnson Strauss himself would have approved. Glynd consolidated his lead by a far more thorough-going revision of the plot, in which his hero hovers between the two women, a situation before becoming involved in a series of infatuations that take him to café society as well

That gives scope for highly dramatic moments from Denys Gano as the earnestly philandering husband and Luigi Bonino in multicamouflaged disguises (waiter, cookman, gaoler) as the family friend whose sympathy for the home wife is a constant theme. It should be, but Petr's trump card is his heroine, Bella. Even in a strong black dress and red wig, as the housewife of the opening scene, Jeanmarie's assumed dowdiness scarcely hides her glamour. Then, for the first of a calculated risk, Petr takes

She appears suddenly from behind a screen, looking almost exactly as when she dazzled us in Carmen 30 years ago: the

same short black hair and even shorter black garment, the same wide grin and long sick legs. Comparisons with your own past can be the most dangerous of all, but Jeanmaire carries it off triumphantly. After that she cannot lose, even when she has to share her penultimate duet with a pair of scissors in order to clip her husband's wings.

Schwetzingen

Ballet Rambert's ambitious two-part dance-drama based on the life of the composer, has already taken the company to Stuttgart and Paris, sold out Sadler's Wells for a week and done good business on tour. So the company has to be grateful to the Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft, which commissioned Glen Tetley's choreography and Albrecht Nordheim's score, while reserving some of us to worry about the finished work.

Nordheim's orchestral writing has his accustomed wiry strength, but the prominent vocal parts are disconcertingly few. Tetley's opening ensemble evocation of waves breaking on a quiet beach, sets a standard of eloquence that some of the dances come near matching.

It is surprising to find a producer of Tetley's experience making Caliban and Ariel so confusingly alike, let alone the unidentifiable minor characters. The play is a series of distorted styles and Elizabethan masques, mostly half assimilated, complicating the issue further. The big disappointment is what seems almost a non-role for Christopher Bore as Prospero, who strides desperately about the stage, looking like one of the raised platforms which interrupt the flow of Nadine Baylis's otherwise stormy setting. Just when you think he will at last have a big solo to clinch his place in the action, he falls to the stage and the curtain falls. The ballet is over, but not really concluded.

Vienna

Dazzled by the city's musical fame, people forget Vienna's proud, if intermittent, place in ballet history. Gluck's *Don Juan* and Beethoven's *Prometheus* were created there, Fanny Elssler was born and Taglioni made her debut. A festival fortnight at the Staatsoper showcased the range of the Vienna Ballet's present repertory; its

success has led to plans for future dance festivals.

Among the classics, Grigorovich's facerious *Nutcracker*, despite Lilly Scheuermann's crisp assurance as Marie, was outshone by Nureyev in his own *Don Quixote*, with Gisela Cech a tough, spirited Kitri, and *Swan Lake*. The latter is a solidly crafted, mainly traditional production until the last act brings a tragic ending: Siegfried drowned in a spectacular storm, Odette condemned to remain a swan.

Directed by Gerhard Brunner, a distinguished music scholar and balletomane of taste, the company has lately acquired many interesting modern works, and this production is chosen with an eye to Vienna's musical heritage and potential. Imagine Balanchine's *Liebestod* (Love's Death) in a 19th-century body still waltzes, or the effect on Rudi van Dantzig's *Letzte Lieder* of having Janowitz to sing and Hollreiser conduct the Richard Strauss orchestra. Van Dantzig's *Ulysses*, commissioned for an ambitious electronic tape by Roman Haubenstock-Ramati (which cannot really sustain its inspiration for more than 15 minutes). Still, it propels the choreographer and his protagonist, Nureyev, into a mixture of timelessness and the present day, heroics and humour, in making its point about the disillusion of arriving home after a long journey.

In *Joseph's Legend*, John Neumeier has managed to transform one of Diaghilev's white elephants from an antiquated mime play into a swirling, Secession-style dance drama on themes of profane and sacred love, with Karl Musil as a guardian angel who leads Joseph to his destiny. Kevin Hagen, a muscular but appealingly waif-like Joseph, dances his long solo with springy resilience. Judith Jamison's enormously strong arms and flexible body serve as a vivid portrait of Potiphar's wife.

Best of the recent creations is *Grand Trio*, in which Hans van Munen has found dances of a ravishing and unpredictable grace to match the Schubert Trio (in E major, op 99, D.938) which Schumann described as making the world shine new again. A hint of a growing relationship between two of the cast, Cech and Georg Dfil, from wary interest to a relaxed and happy affair, enriches the exhilarating dance patterns of this exceptionally fine ballet.

John Percival

Avignon

As the stronghold of the schismatic Pope, Avignon was a natural choice for Jean Vilar and his decentralist supporters who launched the summer drama festival there in 1946 as the first great blow against the cultural domination of Paris. In previous years, the centre of the event has always been the stupendous fourteenth-century courtyard of the Palais des Papes, the very heart of French theatre populaire, but this year the centre shifted to a secluded cloister in a maze of side streets for the long-awaited unveiling of Peter Brook's *Conjunction of the Birds*.

Based on a twelfth-century Sufi allegory by Farid Ud-Din Attar, the show dates back to Brook's 1971 trip to Iran and his subsequent 8,500-mile African tour which reached its climax with an improvisation on Attar's fable of the holy Yoruha city of life. The Persian masterpiece was an apt choice for a troupe of improvisers heading off into the unknown, as it tells the story of a tribe of birds who undertake a perilous journey across seven valleys in search of their king, finally completing their quest on return to their starting point: a story John Heilpern has described as the *Catch 22* of Islam: "Without the journey you never understand that you needn't have taken it in the first place."

The Avignon version was no improvisation but a thoroughly scripted and highly drilled end-product which is now making the international rounds. It is no more successful than Brook's earlier shows with the Centre International de Créations Théâtrales in developing a universal theatre language. The story has to be understood in detail to follow the dialogue of fable and counter-fable, and to set the Islamic opulence of the text against the austere invention of the staging.

Here is an Arabian labyrinth of superb princesses, desert archers, dervishes, exotic landscapes, monumental palaces, all rendered on a bare strip of earth with the aid of a few bamboo canes and small hand-masks. And the brilliance of the stage vocabulary only strikes home when you know from the dialogue what it represents: effects like the entrance of the hulking Andreas Katsulas in the improbable role of a peacock, conveying the bird's vanity with two flourishes of a fan; or the birds' dismay at finding themselves barred from the King's palace, whose massive doorway consists of three slender canes.

Throughout the company, the bird pantomime is matched to each species, comically or lyrically, but like everything else in the show it is refined to the minimum gesture needed to evoke a heron, a hoopoe, a sparrow, and in a flash they can abandon it and transform the scene into one of the innumerable illustrative parables that impel the birds on their pilgrimage. The result is a consummate piece of narrative theatre, told in memory-haunting images into which you can read a world of themes. Watching it is like watching patterns in a fire.

And so, reluctantly, to the Palais des Papes and the return to the West of the long-

victimized Czechoslovak director Otomar Krejca with *Waiting for Godot* and Musset's *Lorenzaccio*. *Godot*, the better show of the two, had a resplendent cast including Georges Wilson (Vladimir) and Michel Bouquet (Estragon), not to mention the comedian Rufus as Estragon. Impressive as these names are, they formed a precarious ensemble, particularly in the central duet between Wilson's nuanced character acting and Rufus's no-nonsense comic attack.

Lorenzaccio, unfortunately for Krejca, has a long Avignon tradition, this being one of the supreme achievements of the Vilar-Gérard Philippe partnership. Like many of this year's audience, I remember that 1957 production, from which Lorenzaccio emerged as a part as great as Hamlet, and the Cour d'Honneur, its asymmetrical Gothic windows and archways glowing with copious light and shadow figures, as a setting for romantic intrigue more Florentine than Florence itself.

Krejca, too, directed a marvellous version of the play which I saw in Prague ten years ago, using the Medici tyrant's enslavement to Rome as a direct parallel with Czechoslovakia after the Soviet invasion. That was explosive in 1968 and heroic in the prevailing circumstances. In the aftermath Krejca was hounded out of Prague by the local apparatchiki. Revived ten years later, on the other side of the Soviet divide, the life has gone out of it. For substantially, this is the same production all over again. The main alteration is in the setting: in Prague a Kafkaesque maze of mirrors by Josef Svoboda, in Avignon a brightly lit white platform with the entire company and their props in view throughout the evening. But as for scenic invention, everything from the unrolling of the assassinated Alessandro as the new Duke Cosimo to Philippe Strozz's treadmill walk round the body of his poisoned daughter is as I remember it from Prague.

What remains is a doughty piece of stage management on the theme of simultaneity. While the Medici are revelling in their lives of privileged corruption, traders in suffering, political opponents being put to silence, insurrection is simmering on the streets. On Krejca's stage all this is brought into stark relief by a slow-motion sword duel moving over the set adding a single clash of steel on steel while elsewhere Duke Alessandro is having his portrait painted and Lorenzo meditating his act of vengeance. It is a virtue of the show that it takes no easy advantage over Alessandro, whom Bruno Raffaelli presents as an amiable playboy too sure of his own power to need to assert it. What he lacks is a comparable partner.

Whatever the play's political topicalities it is above all a study of an idealistic assassin who wants his way so completely into the confidence of his victim that his original resolution all but evaporates. It is a more interesting relationship than that of Hamlet and Claudius; and this aspect is the heart of the production and from Philippe Caubère's epileptically extrovert performance. The French were cruel to boo, but I can see their point.

At the Parc de Champeilly outside the town walls, Ariane Mnouchkine's Théâtre du Soleil were installed with their Parisian spectacular, *Méphisto*. This typically elaborate and mercifully prolonged event is based

Dublin

In spite of the poverty, political turmoil and local malice that have dogged most of its life, the Dublin Theatre Festival this year achieved a twenty-first anniversary, and celebrated the event with a characteristic blend of what some cynics describe as "world deniers." Homegrown productions of brand-new work have always been the cornerstone of the Dublin programme. I know of no other European festival that has taken such a risk even once, much less prolonged the gamble over 20 years.

This year, the police yielded the regular quota of duds, though they are the kind of duds you would only find in Ireland. Thanks to the ERC, Dublin now has the appearance of a boom town, and one observer playwright struggling to make some sense out of a country awash with easy money and consumer goods while undergoing the experience locally known as "post Papal withdrawal." This does not furnish aesthetic justification for plays like Jim Sheridan's *The Rapparee* (a chaotic reworking of *The Beggar's Opera*) or Brian Lynch's *Crooked in the Car Seat* (two hours of sexual misery among the hard-drinking ex-Trinity crowd in the suburbs), but at least you can see why they are there. And there are some plays that really do justice to the new Ireland.

The most obvious example is *Maestro Binky's The Half Promised Land* (Peacock), a piece worlds removed from the nationally self-obsessed Irish stage tradition. Miss Binky's theme is cultural collision, which she explores by dispatching two young convent school teachers to Israel. For their Mother Superior this is a price-less chance to view the Holy

Land: for the girls it is a free holiday helping out on a kibbutz including the chance of getting off with Israeli soldiers. In the first half of the play, we watch their seasonal Celtic incursions into the Hebrew militia, but while this speaks in progress, Miss Binky is steadily introducing her main characters, a young English couple desperate to achieve full membership of the community, to obtain it. Jill the wife consents to an abortion so as not to exceed the regulations of two children and the play preserves its Irish link by involving the shocked participation of one of the Dublin girls in the ordeal.

At this point, where the play seems to reach a happy ending, the real drama begins with the theft of a large sum of money from the village kitchen where Jill's husband was on duty. As she points out, he had no conceivable motive for stealing it, but there it is under his bed, and the couple leave in quiet disgrace. News later filters through that Jill has been picked up for deserting a synagogue and committed to a mental hospital in its place. The final twist, the play reveals the theft as a frame-up, staged by an old German Jew who wanted no Aryan outsiders on the kibbutz.

The play's success owes much to its command of character focus. We meet all the people straight away, but get to know them only by a sequence of tonal shifts, from the Irish, to the friendly young English, and finally to the Auschwitz generation without which the Negev Desert would not have flowered. The play thus begins by capturing the spectator through comic charm, then introduces the element of suspense from which it expands into a revenge fable that applies no less to the memory-haunted Irish than to Europe's Jews.

on Klaus Mann's novel of the same name. This work is still banned in West Germany for its attack on the author's erstwhile brother-in-law and deity of the postwar German theatre, Gustav Gründgens—a flamboyant left-winger in the 1930s who did a quick about-face when the Nazis came to power and rose to a commanding role on the Third Reich stage.

The novel is packed with thinly disguised cultural names of the thirties: Mann's sister Erika (daughter of Thomas Mann), who married the Jewish composer Paul Hindemith after her divorce from Gründgens; Wedekind's daughter Pamela; Thomas Mann himself. What Mnouchkine evidently most wished to take from it was a warning on the ever-present lure of fellow-travelling, though her production further elaborates the story by presenting characters of what she calls "triple origin": those of the novel, those of history, and those of our own imagination.

Theatricality, the device that counts for most in her decision to interleave scenes of Hendrik Höfgen's (alias Gründgens) opportunistic career with a satirical vaudeville staged at a replica of Erika Mann's cabaret, the Pepper Mill. And the short, sharp vaudeville (including a Chaplinesque Hitler parody) come off with this director's customary snap. But they do not save the whole show from sprawling, and leaving the impression that it is aimed primarily at Théâtre du Soleil devotees.—L.W.

This year West Berlin's annual arts festival had to face the clamour of East Germany's thirtieth birthday celebrations as well as the regular rivalry of East Berlin's valuable annual theatre festival. It responded with Peter Brook's *The Conference of the Birds* and Group TSP's *Heavenly Bodies* in an English *Pussycat*, fresh from Edinburgh. It also uncovered a new troupe with little reputation and a more musical than dramatic repertoire.

The musical background of the company led it into witty thefts from operas and some exquisite satire of the Church's taste for castrated singing. The winning director, the American Roberto de Witte, obviously a creator to watch.

Even more daring was a demonstration of one man's vision of a season of four plays from Bucharest's *Teatrul Bulandra*, all directed with the distinctive vision of Liviu Ciulei. The most intriguing was his interpretation of *The Tempest*. For Ciulei, Prospero's island was a house erected above a sea of red water on the debris of rejected magic which included a discarded Mona Lisa, typewriters, a rifle, a suit of armour and seemed to be chips off the Parthenon. There were obvious liberties in the translation, including a drunken rendition of "O Sole Mio," but it was a magical performance.—N.C.

Edinburgh

If John Drummond never again lifts a finger for the theatre his name will be blown right off his list like a blasted griffin from the final battle with Richard and Richmond stripped to the waist and hacking away at each other through the holes of a billowing sackcloth map of England.

With the main festival production, Hugh Leonard's *A Life* (Abbey) one must also begin by awarding marks for ingenuity. Leonard is a specialist in time plays, and here he explores a time-gap of 40 years so as to create the sense of a continuous psychological present. Wendy Sheehy's divided stage consists of two living rooms to right and left framing a flight of steps to an upper look-out point representing a local coastal beauty-spot. Here is enacted the drama of Leonard's (already familiar to those who saw *Leonard's Da*), a retired civil servant with six months to live who is conducting an audit on

burst on the unsuspecting Lyceum audience with a version of *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* which at last releases Brecht from the manacles of Brechtian doctrine. Aside from the names of the characters there is nothing very Georgian about the text, but the company put that right. Gone was the didactic prologue, the captions, the Dessau music and all the stage apparatus Brechtian acting, in place of secondhand exoticism we got the genuine article.

Robert Sturua's production looked like a circus held in a stockade, a story-teller and bow-tied lady playing abeyant the stage with masked evil-doers, village comedy clowns, ikon-like settings, and a portentous messenger on a white steed. Cool narrative was broken up into powerfully imaged scenes, sketches punctuated with music (G. Kancheil) that owed as much to the Orthodox church as to the fairground.

I see that a prominent German actress has been complaining about the sexual frigidity of Brecht's work. No such limitation hampered the exuberant Georgian performance in which Grusha—played for once by a fastidious (T. Dolidae) instead of a lusty, lecherous, rascally, went in continuous danger of rape, and who proved (as her director put it) that "beauty can fight too." The general playing style offered a rich blend of local commedia, intricate Indian hand-gestures, and a bold, direct address—all of which cohered as a visual shorthand that told the story quite independently of the text.

The Rustaveli also possess a whole of a sex in the person of a Brechtian character who followed up a staggering performance of Brecht's *Azad* with a head-on challenge to the British classical stage as Richard III. Michael Coveney has dubbed *Chalk Circle* "the Laurence Olivier of the Caucasus." On the strength of the latter performance, I think "the Wolf of Tbilisi" would be nearer the mark. Sturua's production was a masterpiece of occasion, but (like the subsequent National Theatre version) an occasion for one actor. The minimum criterion for any revival of the play is that it should make you remember Buckingham as well as Richard. What we got from Sturua was not Shakespeare but a sardonic Punch and Judy power farce which, in the sight of the crown dehumanizes every character in sight, Richmond included.

Moral black and white are cancelled out and the action becomes a bloody, messy game of "musical crowns" (complete with five-finger piano accompaniment) in which Richard is distinguished from the other players solely by virtue of his superior speed and cunning. Sturua elaborates this metaphor by placing two figures outside the game: a mute jester who arrives as Richard's malignant shadow, one he has gained the throne, and the beautiful Margaret, transformed from Shakespeare's gentle Cassandra into a death-head hostess, who supervises the party and consigns the losers to a down-stage rubbish-pit.

The game itself offers a wonderful horror-comic imagination. Richard and Buckingham playing football with the crown for the benefit of the Lord Mayor; a London downpour complete with umbrellas for the clerical masquerade; the death of Edward IV (A. Makharadze) bolt upright on his list like a blasted griffin from the final battle with Richard and Richmond stripped to the waist and hacking away at each other through the holes of a billowing sackcloth map of England.

Reviews by Ned Chaffet and Irving Wardle



Cyril Cusack in *A Life*

his own life to "know what I amount to." A frosty character, Drummond first descends from the look-out point to escape for a few hours from his fussy wife and patch things up with an old girlfriend whom he has not seen for eight years. Fast from patching things up, his reunion with Mary and her loquacious husband Lar prompts a blazing row which throws all three of them back into their youth on the far side of the stage. From this moment, Leonard sustains a double action for the two groups, unfolding a triangular relationship between two average Dubliners and an outsider. It is clear that Mary

much prefers the intelligent young Drummond to the corner-boy Lar, but Lar takes her dancing and makes her laugh, whereas Drummond is always trying to improve her mind—even when she finally rejects him, he picks her up on a point of grammar.

What makes the youthful scenes moving in themselves is the fact that the three kids are close friends as well as sexual rivals; and this effect is intensified by the persistence of the childhood bond into the later years. To the end, Lar remains susceptible of saying a cross word—"I insulted you"—Drummond apologises after a particularly wounding slight. "Ah, no, not at all." Are you stupid? Drummond comes back, his rage redoubled. "I said."

As Cyril Cusack plays him, his voice wanders round the other players like a feral animal soaked in acid, his face crumpling into wincing grimaces as the follies of his companions. Drummond is a figure who goes straight into the memory and stays there, he also always has a particular Irish type I have never before seen on stage: the natural exasperation who failed to get out. His entire life is a rearguard action against the convivial mediocrity of his surroundings: easy secondhand opinions, second-rate jobs, fatidic religion—he rejects the lot with the exception of the whiskey bottle.

His speech is a feast of perfectly phrased invective, but the sadness of the portrait is that he wounds nobody with it but himself. In the end he confesses: "Instead of friends I've had standards," and goes off to make the best of his last months on earth. There is no solution; but the play as a whole presents two opposing facets of Irish life for which, as usual, there seems no peace in sight.—L.W.

that Diaghilev was a homosexual. It did affirm for me that Philip Prowse, its director and designer, is preeminent among directors of the British Isles. In the past three years there have been no finer productions than his presentations of *Chin-chilla*, Noel Coward's *Semi-Monde* and *The Threepeny Opera*.

Chris Parr's production of Tom McGrath's *Animal* was exciting theatre, still evolving as a production, and Parr had a smaller production from the Traverse season proper, Michael Wilentz's *Reus*, which showed more of his strength as a director. *Reus* is a play about teenage homosexual prostitution, about "rent boys," which uses its vulgar wit to revealing effect.

Robert Adkinson, falling somewhat short of hilarious, still turned in one of the funniest of the season's shows. There was more serious points to the comedy and explanation of history. *Deliverance*, *Metaphysics*, and *Strip*, and it boasted another meticulous performance from Neil Cuninghame as well as a brazen, beautiful striptease from Jane Murray.

The student end of things, Umbrella Theatre Company from Brighton had the bravery and the wit to attempt the first British production of some of the cabaret acts of the German clown Karl Valentin. No evening performance helped, but Eva Shiffer, as a clown and the show's translator, made a real contribution to the festival.—N.C.

Well before the Americans began pouring in, the Royal Shakespeare Company launched its Stratford season with Trevor Nunn's vertiginous production of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*: an uncompromisingly Warwickshire entertainment featuring cohorts of conker-swinging juveniles, a village-idiot Simple and designs by John Napier that left you still feeling in the same place when you got back out on the street.

No one could dislike a show that combines such affection with such high-pressure comic invention, and if there is not much more to be said about it, that is because it bears such a strong resemblance to Terry Hands' 1975 version. The same domestic emphasis, the same farcical-Othello approach to

Wood's (then singing to the accompaniment of a lute) as a Maysella for the others to dance round.

Without disrespect to a very jolly revival, it highlights the increasing absurdity of asking whether the RSC is having a good year or not when so much of its repertoire is held over from the past. I suppose its greatest success this year has been the European tour of *Carolianna*, already two years old. The Aldwych was thriving on John Barton's *Love's Labour's Lost*, Michael Bogdanov's *The Taming of the Shrew* and Peter Brook's *Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream*, all 1978 transfers; and now, under the management of The Churchill Playhouse and The Merchant of Venice to The Warehouse. And perhaps any judgment on the company should be reserved for work that has had a year or more to grow, rather than for more sketchy Stratford premieres taking its first faltering steps through the Aldwych West End or the European circuit.

"Sketchy" I admit, is not the word for this year's novelties. Least of all for Terry Hands' boldly conceptualised *Twelfth Night*, which leads off with leafless trees and brings them out in full leaf at half-time. The vegetation serves as cover for Feste (Geoffrey Hutchings) who spies on most of the action from one vantage point or another, inviting us to witness the comedy through the Aldwych leaves. Toby and Co. more or less their usual selves, but it effects a staggering transformation of the Ilyrian romantic genre.

Garoth Thomas's *Orino* took through the play in rage of frustrated ardour which, for last act threat to Viola's life. Hardly surprising, when what is less than a full-length play. Nicholas's *Orino* is not the usual ice madonna but a boozey, teasing schoolgirl who practises love as a boisterous daily sport. The downing of the show's triumphs, the other is John Woodvine's *Malvolito*, which is without rival the funniest and most inventive I have seen.

Meanwhile, at Stratford and in London, the RSC embarked on a four-pronged Russian season to gladden the hearts of Kremlinologists and Tatarist exiles alike. *The First Rehearsal* was a fine example of the gallery. Whiles before the Bolsheviks' annexation of the Ukraine; the second shows a humble Soviet citizen being driven to attempted suicide and rigging the Politburo to declare his low opinion of Marx.

Nicholas's *Orino* was reached Britain via the Russian underground, but, on the contrary, from the State theatres of the Revolution. The first, Mikhail Bulgakov's *The White Guard*, was for long in the line of the RSC's gallery. There, where Stalin allegedly said it no fewer than 15 times. The second, *The Suicide*, is the work of Nikolai Erdman, author of the satiric smash-hit, *The Mandate*, a factor which provoked the Central Licensing Board and has never been seen in the USSR. These two fine years count a gallery reminder that the history of the Soviet stage is not simply a story of its revolutionary directors.—L.W.

London Loves Annie

London Loves Annie

BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR

PLAYS PLAYS AWAY

THERE IS NO TOWNER SHOW IN TOWN

UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT

PURE MAGIC

A GREAT NIGHT OUT

ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT MUSICALS YOU WILL EVER SEE

Victoria Palace Theatre

01-236 0000 or 01-236 0011

TRENTINO Italy is for all, but especially for you.

All winter sports and lots of snow. Come to Trentino. You'll be grateful for the suggestion.

Trentino is the name of your holidays.

PROVINCIA AUTONOMA DI TRENTO

20100 Trento - Tel. 0461/20000

ITALIAN STATE TOURIST OFFICE (EN.I.T.)

201, Regent Street - LONDON W1R 8AT

01-236 2171

RIVIERA LIGURE

a season for any holiday

a holiday for any season

The Mediterranean climate of the LIGURIAN RIVIERA favours holidays for any period of the year.

The LIGURIAN RIVIERA means sea and mountains, art and folklore, sport and relaxation, gastronomy and handicrafts, hotels and camping and ... flowers and colours.

lots of colours for lots of holidays.

For information: EN.I.T. - office of LONDON or your nearest tourist agency

Abruzzo Italy

An all-year-round resort

150 kms of beaches and non-polluted sea

Special rates during May and June as well as from the 20th of August

NATIONAL PARK GASTRONOMY CRAFTWORK

Modern and comfortable hotels, air conditioning, swimming pools, camping grounds

201, Regent Street, London W1R 8AT

01-236 2171

ITALIAN STATE TOURIST OFFICE (EN.I.T.)

هكذا من اجل

Arts Council
OF GREAT BRITAIN

FESTIVALS OF THE YEAR: MUSIC 2

Florence

In the early 1970s when Massimo Bogianckino was at the Scala plans were drawn up for a Ring cycle. Luchino Visconti was first choice as producer, reasonably enough in view of his successes at the house, but eventually he declined the invitation, probably because he already sensed that his health was beginning to fail him and that he would not be able to see the project through.

So the Scala Ring began in 1973 with a borrowed Rheingold, directed by Günther Rennert, while Luca Ronconi and Pier Luigi Pizzi were engaged as the director/designer team for the next two stages in the tetralogy, Wagner's *Die Walküre* and *Siegfried*. The switch from long-established and revered producers to a fairly avant-garde combination was a sudden and bold one. In the event it turned out a little too bold. The Ronconi-Pizzi approach to Wagner was detestable and supporters in about equal number, but the detractors won the day. *Götterdämmerung* never materialized and the Ring gradually slid out of the Scala repertoire.

When Bogianckino left Milan to run the Maggio Musicale in Florence he brought with him this ambition to stage a Ring in Italy. It began to look possible when Zubin Mehta was attracted by the idea of conducting the first cycle in Vienna. La Scala promised what remained of *Walküre* and *Siegfried*, which by all accounts is quite a lot, in return for an opera on the completed cycle. Ronconi and Pizzi were engaged to begin where they should have started in the first place, at the beginning with *Rheingold*.

So this year's Maggio took on an unusually Germanic aspect. It opened with *Wozzeck*, albeit sung in Italian, but there was little doubt *Rheingold* was to be the centrepiece of the festival. Florence was chosen as the city for the early summer meeting of the independent of the world's opera houses, most of whom were expected to attend the *Rheingold* first night. In the event they did not see it, or rather saw very little of it. Pizzi's scenery obstinately refused to be contained within the Teatro Comunale stage and the premiere had to be postponed not once but twice. And when *Rheingold* did emerge, to considerable acclaim from most of the Italian press and certainly a far warmer welcome than the Scala productions had received, it was without the Valhalla envisaged by Pizzi.

The Ronconi *Rheingold* is a bizarre mixture of styles, alternately brilliant and perverse. It is always possible, of course, that what appears bizarre at the start will become transparently clear as the cycle progresses. *Rheingold* is scheduled to be performed in tandem with *Walküre*, reworked from its Scala staging next February (first night, 26th), with Siegfried coming in later in the year.

Glyndebourne

Glyndebourne has long been casting around for a successor to the Rossini whose concertos sent patrons away so happy in the days when Vittorio Gui was at the helm down in Sussex. Perhaps Haydn could be the answer. Quite a lot hung on the final production of the season, the first staging at the house of his *La fedeltà premiata* (*Fidelity rewarded*).

The case for Haydn could scarcely have been more powerfully argued than in the approach to the opera of John Cox and his designer, Sir Hugh Casson, or in the playing of the LPO under Bernard Haitink. The team managed to get around the dreary and arid intricacies of Lorenzini's libretto, which amazingly Haydn was not alone in setting, by turning the opera into an entertainment seemingly given impromptu at a country house party. Hosts and guests alike were put on the fetching clothes of nymphs and shepherds so that they can play out—and sing out—the lifting of the curse Diana the Huntress has put on the people of Cunnaw.

Casson's ravishing vistas of lake, grotto and parkland suggest the palace for which Haydn composed his opera, Esterházy. Yet there is at the same time a double take. Could this not be some eighteenth-century Glyndebourne as well? The idea of putting on a musical diversion for friends and servants is very much in the style of Caprain Christie. Cox delivers back into the artificiality of the most successful of his early productions, Mozart's *Il re pastore* at Wexford, a work which has much in common with Haydn, but he tempers the exquisite with a couple of brief and robust ballets accompanied by music filmed from the symphonies.

Julia Hamari and Max René Cossetti played the lovers whose fidelity is eventually rewarded when Diana (Eidwen Harries) appears in a full moon to bless their passion. Mme. Hamari took most of the first act to settle down to Haydn's demanding vocal line, but she sang with grace and tenderness after the manner of the original, Countess Alia with horn accompaniment. Cossetti, who seemed overpowered in last summer's *Così*, has exactly the right dapper voice for this music. Two young American singers, Kathleen Battle (whose potential was noted last year in San Francisco's *Werther*) and James Atherton, brought an admirable vitality to the second, and rather less constant, couple.

The bed of the Rhine looks like the internal segment of a vast water-wheel with the inhabitants treading their way up to the surface. The Rhine-maidens themselves were doubled on stage by a number of naked Lolitas with frizzy blonde wigs, which caused a certain amount of local controversy but did not make much of a dramatic point. Pizzi and

Richard van Allen turned the High Priest Meliboe, whose sins are eventually rewarded by a ducking in the lake—a very Glyndebourne punishment—into a outrageous character. Thomas Allen, moving out of his normal operatic routine into a buffo role, was the other outstanding member of a distinguished cast.

The question mark over the evening is provided by Haydn himself. The final act, a brief affair, is inconclusive and, with the exception of one exquisite duet, musically drab. Much of the foregoing score is delicately sweet, particularly under Bernard Haitink's baton, but there is a lack of theatrical muscle in the melodies. A touch of Rossini's dramatic skill would have been welcome.

Haitink's control of the *Così* revival earlier in the month was also beyond question. He is growing in stature as an opera conductor season by season. The men were stronger this year too, with John Aler (Ferrando) and Alan Titus (Guglielmo), both making their Glyndebourne debuts, bringing more character to Mozart's gamblers than their predecessors did.

The rest of the cast remained the same. Stafford Dean's suave and poised Alfonso controlling when Diana (Eidwen Harries) appears in a full moon to bless their passion. Mme. Hamari took most of the first act to settle down to Haydn's demanding vocal line, but she sang with grace and tenderness after the manner of the original, Countess Alia with horn accompaniment. Cossetti, who seemed overpowered in last summer's *Così*, has exactly the right dapper voice for this music. Two young American singers, Kathleen Battle (whose potential was noted last year in San Francisco's *Werther*) and James Atherton, brought an admirable vitality to the second, and rather less constant, couple.

Ronconi throughout are much concerned with matters mechanical: Alberich's workshop has its wheels, too, and indeed suggests that it could have been a cradle of the Industrial Revolution. Wotan and Fricka, by contrast, live in an airy world of tall revolving mirrors, which Pizzi and Ronconi used to such brilliant effect in Gluck's *Orfeo* here a couple of festivals back. The stage pictures are consistently provocative and occasionally dazzling, but further judgment must wait until they take their place in the total Ring scheme.

Zubin Mehta succeeded in drawing idiomatic playing from an orchestra inexperienced in Wagner. He was a model of control and calm while problems were still being resolved on stage and hopes for his *Walküre* stand high. The performance of the evening came from Herbert Steinbach's *Loge*, quick and precise in voice and movement, cogent in his arguments and, appropriately enough, as fiery as his bright red jacket. Simon Estes is still finding his way around Wagner's *Loge*, but he has done credit to a house where *Rheingold* is part of the staple repertoire instead of a considerable rarity. On to next February: Florence is showing great enterprise.—J.H.

Hereford—Three Choirs

From a Three Choirs festival that included much fine choral singing, it was almost churlish to choose an orchestral experience as pick of the week. But Maurice Handford drew from the Royal Philharmonic an account of Elgar's first symphony so epic in conception yet so disciplined in structure,

so majestic in tread yet so poetic in the utterance of inner nuances, that it brooked no rival, and proclaimed Handford as one of our most perceptive Elgarians.

Throughout the festival Roy Massey's conducting of a choral that was consistently alert and flexible responsive was distinguished by a refined balance, sensible pacing of climaxes, and an instinctive feeling for the defining characteristics of every work he undertook. So, to start the festival he had a *Dream of Gerontius* which was emotionally charged yet always controlled, with an eloquent Gerontius from Kenneth Bowen, and to end it a *Creation*, which sunny and devout in turn reflected Haydn's own joy in the act of worship. In the days between, he was equally successful in exploring the lusty relationship of *Herbert Steinbach's Loge*, quick and precise in voice and movement, cogent in his arguments and, appropriately enough, as fiery as his bright red jacket. Simon Estes is still finding his way around Wagner's *Loge*, but he has done credit to a house where *Rheingold* is part of the staple repertoire instead of a considerable rarity. On to next February: Florence is showing great enterprise.—J.H.

so majestic in tread yet so poetic in the utterance of inner nuances, that it brooked no rival, and proclaimed Handford as one of our most perceptive Elgarians.

Throughout the festival Roy Massey's conducting of a choral that was consistently alert and flexible responsive was distinguished by a refined balance, sensible pacing of climaxes, and an instinctive feeling for the defining characteristics of every work he undertook. So, to start the festival he had a *Dream of Gerontius* which was emotionally charged yet always controlled, with an eloquent Gerontius from Kenneth Bowen, and to end it a *Creation*, which sunny and devout in turn reflected Haydn's own joy in the act of worship. In the days between, he was equally successful in exploring the lusty relationship of *Herbert Steinbach's Loge*, quick and precise in voice and movement, cogent in his arguments and, appropriately enough, as fiery as his bright red jacket. Simon Estes is still finding his way around Wagner's *Loge*, but he has done credit to a house where *Rheingold* is part of the staple repertoire instead of a considerable rarity. On to next February: Florence is showing great enterprise.—J.H.

John Joubert's *Herefordshire Canticles* received an impressive first performance. Strongly carved choral settings of the Magnificat and *Ave* *Dimittis* from Gerard Manley Hopkins's *The Map Magnificat* and T. S. Eliot's *A Song for Simeon*, the first in an often widely spaced soprano line, were enthusiastically negotiated by Julie Kennard, the second a baritone solo vivid in its sense of supplication, sensitively handled by Stephen Roberts. Sometimes Joubert is too rhetorical in hammering home an idea, and sometimes the textures are too thick for ideas to emerge clearly. But the pattern of secular verse seeking relationship with liturgical text works effectively, and the music, which consistently points to their common ground, and there are many pages of music beauty, especially when at the end of the baritone's plea for peace evokes an ecstatic choral assurance.

Donald Hunt's share of the

sung, with considerable precision and still more charm, by Kristina Laki—an attractive performance by a singer we shall surely be hearing at Glyndebourne again. Kate Flowers warbled wittily as Isotta and Joseph Rouleau, replacing Federico Davia, made his house debut in a witty and well sung Venetian.—S.S.

Glyndebourne's season opened with a new production of Beethoven's *Fidelio*, another venture by the tried and true collaboration of John Bury as scenic artist and Peter Hall as producer. It is very plain and very satisfying to look at. The eye chiefly admires the marvellous yet careful lighting, bright and bland for the most part necessitating sun-bats (for those who work out of doors, emphasizing the sunlight enjoyed by them but denied the prisoners below who are as much the subject of the drama). There is nothing grand about *Fidelio*, visually: this production begins by proposing chickens in the prison-yard, bereft grass-widows waiting in the foreground and a flower-bed dug by Rocco while he awaits the arrival of Pizarro (on a horse, I am reliably informed, though it was invisible to prompt-side spectators). We were in unmistakable Biedermeier territory, even if a year or so premature. The production, not Sir Peter, first tells us, with his opening scene for Marzelline at her ironing-board and Jaquino on porterduty. Curt Appelgren's bespectacled Rocco, a true

festival included a splendid account of Ireland's *These Things Shall Be*, and an idiomatically informed one of Poulenc's *Sept Répons des Ténébres*, in both of which the arrival of Pizarro (on a horse, I am reliably informed, though it was invisible to prompt-side spectators). We were in unmistakable Biedermeier territory, even if a year or so premature. The production, not Sir Peter, first tells us, with his opening scene for Marzelline at her ironing-board and Jaquino on porterduty. Curt Appelgren's bespectacled Rocco, a true

festival included a splendid account of Ireland's *These Things Shall Be*, and an idiomatically informed one of Poulenc's *Sept Répons des Ténébres*, in both of which the arrival of Pizarro (on a horse, I am reliably informed, though it was invisible to prompt-side spectators). We were in unmistakable Biedermeier territory, even if a year or so premature. The production, not Sir Peter, first tells us, with his opening scene for Marzelline at her ironing-board and Jaquino on porterduty. Curt Appelgren's bespectacled Rocco, a true

Holland

The great attraction of this year's Holland Festival for an opera-goer was Götz Friedrich's new production of Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde* at least for one who was thrilled by the latest Covent Garden Ring, Swedish *Meistersinger*, Stuttgart *Parsifal*, and Bayreuth *Tannhäuser*. But there was also a triple bill of ballets, a largely French quintuple bill which included choreographic reconstruction of Satie's ballet *Relache* (the well-known film is only its central portion). And I was anxious to see Nono's opera *Al gran sole carico d'amore* staged by the Frankfurt Opera, which last year in Edinburgh had only facilities for a concert performance that bowed me over.

The *Tristan* began most unfavourably. Wagner prescribed a sunny afternoon on a boat-deck with a tent of carpets erected as Isolde's private quarters. Friedrich (and his designer, Heinrich Wendt) left out the tent and plunged the stage into inky blackness relieved by irrelevant concentration-camp searchlights. There was nowhere for Isolde to sit or to stand, there were no hangings for Brangäne to lift. Isolde had to sing her curse directly to Kurwenal, not Tristan, let alone herself, and at "zerstört uns beide" she actually assaulted him, though Tristan is meant.

So it went on, a grotesque

embarrassment until the first interval when I was minded to flee. Act II was ravishingly set in a magical forest. The permanent set, formerly a sort of ramshackle boat, doubled well as garden, admittedly without visible watchtower or summer house, but an effective rendezvous for the lovers whose long duet was sensitively staged. Friedrich's searchlights from Act I reappeared for the entrance of Marke and his court, as the magic garden instantly collapsed. We were back in the eavesdropped privacy of Act I, and this time the effect worked, and the cross-reference clicked. But it is a false link.

Tristan und Isolde is about as horrible a day and desirable night. The second act takes place at night, accordingly, the first and third in hazy daylight, though night falls as Tristan dies in Act III. Friedrich unsensitively set all three acts in the dark, stupid in the first act ("Blaue Streifen" etc.), much more so in the final act ("O, diese Sonne"). Yet the third act made a strong effect, perhaps because it represents a decline, whereas Act I is an upbeat and needs sunlight and, within it, privacy.

Spas Wenckoff sang a noble, not ideally focused Tristan. Robert Kien, a bold Isolde, more suburban than heroic in manner. Hanna Schwarz was a greatly endearing Brangäne, Ulrik Cold something like the perfect Marke, strong and dark of voice, greatly relishing his words. Gerd Feldhoff offered a muscular Kurwenal, much younger than his master. Hans Vonk conducted with more fire than Wagnerian style: the acts did not cohere. The production really needed a *Geismungskünstler*, able Wagnerian lines, and Friedrich did not do that job.

The triple bill was truly stylish and seldom stilled. Robert Kien's *Al gran sole* was uneventfully played. The music is largely uninteresting, after its startling initial discords, but danced with a scrupulousness of gesture and step that made points to those who know later ballet styles. The dancers came from the English Bach Festival. Handel's *Armida abbandonata* was sung recently by Marjanne Kweksilber, impersonized by gesture and facial expression quite violently, but persuasively; she was far from static.

Jiri Benda's duodrama *Ariadne auf Naxos* (1775) was much admired by Mozart, who planned to compose such pieces himself. The orchestra made a decent run-of-the-mill, with some Gluckish touches, points changing moods, while the text is spoken by actors; melodies are short-breathed, if only because speech has to intervene, and the total effect is scrappy though one can appreciate how it fired Mozart's imagination, since at any moment the atmosphere could become intensely dramatic. It was no more than mildly regrettable that *Ariadne*, set to a German text, had to be spoken in French translation, it having proved impossible to find German-speaking

Anton de Ridder, also proved vocally disappointing, harsh and unsteady under pressure. Michael Langdon brought benign authority and ripe tone to the Minister's utterances.

Even with weaknesses in the cast the performance was exceptionally powerful because the production missed no dramatic point and attempted no eccentric solutions, but kept one's eyes firmly on Leone's quest. Plenty of spoken dialogue was included, delivered with naturalness and point; the two-choral scenes were realistically and purposefully staged (and well sung too). In the pit Bernard Haitink conducted a spirited, firmly shaped account of the score, though the LPO sounded somewhat nervous on the opening night.

Sir Peter's production of Monteverdi's *Ritorno d'Ulisse* in patria, now seven years old, returned to Glyndebourne in Raymond Leppard's performing version as engaging as ever, even though the flying arrangements had to be changed this season. More sumptuous than Kent Opera's cogent recension, less eccentric than the Ponnelle/Harnoncourt one shown at Edinburgh last year, Glyndebourne's *Ulisse* entertains the eye with its supper scene, the lively display of archery, the comic portrayal of Irus by Alexander Oliver, and the various appearances of heavenly beings, while always holding attention on the principal theme of the reunion of Odysseus and Penelope.

—This year Richard Stilwell repeated his dark, incisive,

muscular account of the same part. Frederick von Stade brought touching youthful fragility and a numbing firmness of purpose to Penelope's scenes, her soft tones particularly beguiling. Ann Murray's Minerva and Patrick Power's handsome Telemachus were meritorious new assumptions.

The summer festival season was followed by a tour of three productions, in performances which brought forward, as in previous years, Glyndebourne choristers and rising soloists. Peter Hall's staging of *Fidelio* looked as honest and impressive as at home, though the tour producer, Guus Mostert, had to pare down some scenic details (eg. Rocco's chicken). Mostly, too, the performance in Oxford sustained the Glyndebourne standard, with strong, sturdy conducting by Nicholas Braithwaite, Philip Langridge's powerful, sensitive Florestan (the voice much bigger than when last heard), and a grim, determined Leonore, touchingly expressive, by Maria Moll from whom much may be expected. Malcolm Donnelly made a grim, quasi-Napoleonic Pizarro, William Pool an unusually positive Jaquino.

Haydn's *La fedeltà premiata* was conducted by Simon Bartle whose cast included, notably, Kate Flowers in bright, ample voice as the fickle Nerina, Fiona Kimm with a poignant, dark mezzo colour for Celia's music, Ian Caley excellent in Fieno's florid tenor runs and Jack Strachan truly amusing as the fond and foolish Ferruchetto.

Peter Hall's production of Mozart's *Così fan tutte* went on the Glyndebourne tour last year, still a close replica of the original. This autumn, at Southampton, the balance of characters seemed to have tilted a shade, making Jane Fendley's Dorabella more purposeful than Helen Walker's Fiordiligi, Catherine McCord's splendid Despina possibly more like mistress than maid, and Brian Donlan's Alfonso a less than snarling master of ceremonies. One might have expected that Richard Jackson's expert, savvy Guglielmo would dwarf an understudy, Ferrando (Alexander Oliver), regrettably, was suffering from sinusitis in the evening and Christian Thompson sang the part most credibly, though his stage manner was less assured than in the Haydn opera, a week later, where his Lindoro was wholly delightful. Britishwaite conducted this *Così fan tutte* in fine style, with plenty of grace and wit. The Southampton Sinfonietta was the orchestra for this tour, well at home in all three scores, even when hard-driven.—W.S.M.



Satie's *Le piège de Méduse* at the Holland Festival

actors versed in the plastiqué style (the *Al gran sole*), yet then customary, and nowadays resuscitated from books and pictures by South Australia's Dene Barnett, who was partly in charge of the production. Beatrix Cramer and Christian Landy spoke and gestured effectively, and Ton Koopman conducted the sensitive Netherlands Chamber Orchestra.

The quintuple bill of stage pieces from the 1920s, presumably designed to frame *Relache*, included Hindemith's not unfamiliar palindromic opera *Die und zurück*, vivaciously done, and two of Milhaud's operas, *Les Femmes d'Alger* and *Le malin*, staged in jovially absurd period style, as well as Satie's earlier opera *Le piège de Méduse* (1913), given in Dutch and in a remorselessly jokey production which paid no tribute to the tenuous elegance of Satie's art.

I wondered, after the concert version of Nono's *Al gran sole*, how it could be staged. The Frankfurt production by Jürgen Flimm gave the answer: unprofitably. It looked, drab, properly violent, but less exciting, much less beautiful, than the music which was, again superbly, performed, under Michael Cieslik, with June Card, Deborah Cook and Soma Cervenka outstanding.—W.S.M.

ROYALTY THEATRE
DEC 13
TO JAN 12
The Gingerbread Man
By David Wood
Starring BERNARD CRIBBINS
BOOK NOW TEL 405 8004

Colourful India



A BREATHTAKING SPECTACLE OF THE
EXCITING DANCES & MUSIC OF 650 MILLION PEOPLE
THE ALL INDIA DANCE COMPANY
Led by YOGEN DESAI
ASHA PAREKH & GOPI KRISHNA
3 hours of fast moving entertainment, to take you on a whirlwind
tour through a spectrum of Indian popular dances & rhythms
WEMBLEY CONFERENCE CENTRE
FRI, SAT, SUN, 28th, 29th & 30th DECEMBER
Evenings 7.30pm. Matinees Sat & Sun 3.00pm
Tickets £10, £7.50, £5.00, £3.50
Full prices for children under 12 months only
From the Box Office, Tel. 962 1234, 1st Floor
SATENA, 12, Bedford Way, Cambridge, CB3 9ET. Tel. 246421
Proceeds for the OMLF in Asian entertainment

Forget Winter
Come to Sicily

Our friendly sunny island in the Mediterranean is just the ideal place to give yourself a break from winter: its mild spring climate, hotels which are not overcrowded and prices attractively low are only a few of the many advantages Sicily offers in winter. A flight of only a few hours brings you to Palermo, Catania or Trapani. From here you continue best by hired car (AVIS, Hertz, Europcar) or by touring bus. Highways totalling 450 miles (of which 300 tollfree) and good roads connect the most interesting beautyspots on the island: Palermo, Segesta, Selinunte, Agrigento, Taormina,

Catania. Unique museums, Greek theatres, Byzantine mosaics, Arabian-Norman cathedrals, baroque churches and typical white villages clustered on hilltops will place you in a different fascinating world. The warm hospitality of the Sicilians, the overwhelming landscape, and of course the savoury kitchen and delicious wines, it all will make you happy you came to Sicily.

For programs contact travel agents and ALITALIA.
General information: Italian State Tourist Office (ENIT), London.



FESTIVALS OF THE YEAR: MUSIC 4

Salzburg

Karl Böhm now conducts most of his Salzburg Festival operas in the small Festspielhaus. And this could be seen as an in-built advantage. While Karajan mounts his spectaculars with mixed success in the large theatre—this summer's new *Aida* engendered enthusiasm from the audience and wrath from the visiting German critics—Böhm has turned the much more manageable house next door into almost a private and personal kingdom.

The new *Ariadne auf Naxos* there might also be considered Böhm's private and personal opera. It was the first Strauss stage work he conducted and indeed the first opera on which he was engaged when he went to Graz as a répétiteur well over 60 years ago. The previous Salzburg *Ariadne*, in this same theatre and again in the charge of Böhm, in 1964 set the standards for many years to come. No surprise, then, that Böhm walked into the pit on the opening night to the ovation that greeted a revered and beloved monarch. By the end of the evening the ovation had doubled and redoubled: Böhm had rewarded his subjects with a quality of orchestral playing that made Salzburg's Festival prices look almost modest. The Vienna Philharmonic seemed like a group of virtuosi sewn together by a master weaver, producing a pattern of sound that was lush and mordant, sumptuous and witty by turns.

Böhm, who celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday during the festival, was not the only hero of the evening. Dieter Dorn, who produced *Ariadne*, looks not much more than a third Böhm's age. He had only directed one opera before, *Entführung* in Vienna earlier in the year, and that had won him neither friends nor admirers. If that was a false Dorn then here was a new Dorn. His study of what makes the theatre tick over was updated from its usual baroque setting to the time of composition, 1811-16. Frills and satins and lights were banished to be replaced by the everyday clothes of the singers and clowns who have arrived to entertain the richest man in Vienna in the Prologue. Dorn even allows him to be glimpsed briefly, accompanied by two haughty ladies through the doors of the servants' quarters. That, of course, is where the visiting artists are housed, amidst the broom and brushes, storerooms and

crochery cabinets of Jürgen Rose's timbered set.

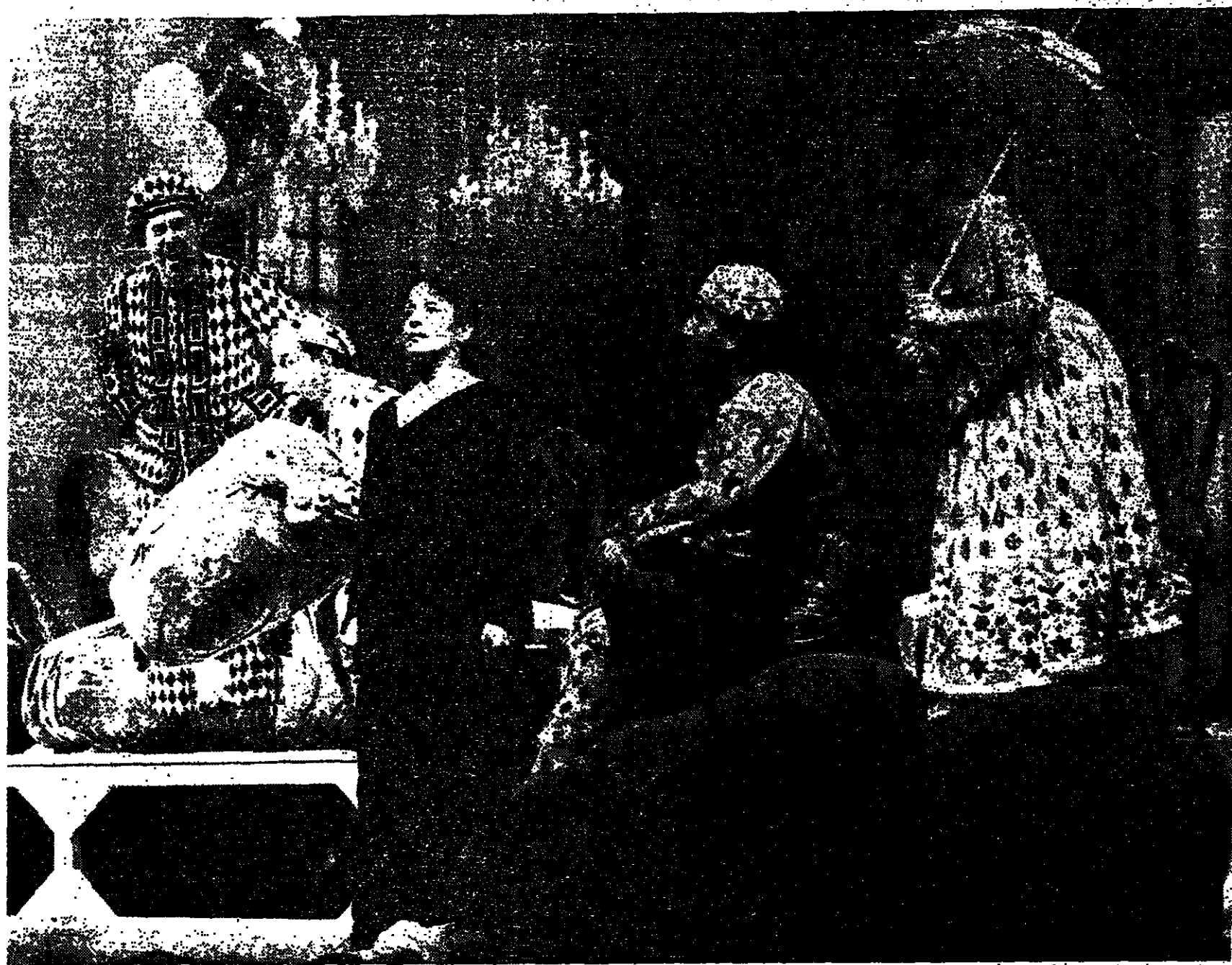
Rose's frame for the opera itself, deceptively simple and probably exceedingly expensive to build, is a cream ballroom with chandeliers—something after the style of Act II for his Munich *Rosenkavalier*—which has been hastily converted into a theatre. Bacchus makes his entrance through the far doors amidst billowing aquamarine drapes representing the Aegean and eventually takes off his Ariadne into a blue, blue night made of similar material. We, the audience of the Kleines Festspielhaus, have much the same vantage point as the guests ushered in by Hofmannsthal's Haushälterin (a deliciously punctilious performance by Peter Matic).

The solutions given by Dorn and Rose to the problems posed by *Ariadne* are ingenious, clean-cut and precise. Updating the setting casts a spotlight on the struggle Hofmannsthal and Strauss went through to reach an artistic compromise, both between themselves and with those who worked with them.

The only risk is that *Ariadne* becomes an opera a clef. The Composer, in Trudehese Schmidt's trim and volatile person, looks most like a young Alban Berg, beset with problems, goaded on by aspirations and then suddenly diverted for a moment by a pretty face and a dead end. Miss Schmidt has been heard at both Covent Garden and Glyndebourne, but the appearances at neither house suggested that she could be a Composer of such quality, impetuous and unblinking, yet secure and warm in Strauss's vocal line. Overnight she put in her claim to be the world's leading Composer as Jurinac did, in a totally different style, here 15 years ago.

Edith Gruberova is already established as the Zerbinetta of the late 1970s—her hundredth appearance in the part came during Salzburg. She bounces about the stage, parasol a-twirl, exuding good humour wherever she goes; no wonder *Ariadne* disappears behind her rock in despair at such jollity after the start of *Grossmächtige Trübsinn*. Gruberova positively delights in the coloratura acrobatics of this showpiece like a high wire artist doing a series of pirouettes in the Big Top. Hildegard Behrens, in a smock of Grecian black, completes a madcap trio of ladies, ravishing in her distress ("Es gibt ein Reich") and letting her voice soar over the orchestra when Strauss unleashes his flood of sound at the end.

Strauss never allowed his



Ariadne (Hildegard Behrens) interrupted by Zerbinetta (Edith Gruberova) and her troupe

men such opportunities, and perhaps that is why the world is so short of Bacchuses. James King is no more than moderate in the role, striving hard for the grand manner but letting too many sour notes get in the way. Walter Berry's Music Teacher by contrast is a masterpiece of observation, a kindly yet motheaten figure who lost his altruism long ago. It was also a delight to see the Dancing Master (Eberhard Schöner) for once played as a suave and

authoritative figure instead a camp lackey.

The quality of this *Ariadne*, as *Fine* a performance as we are likely to see for many years, inevitably attracted attention away from the *Aida* which opened the festival. Ever since Mirrella Freni and Jose Carreras won the day and it was the singers more often associated with *Aida* who were below their best.

Karajan was in no mood to disappoint those who expected this *Aida* to be twice as large as life and six times as grand. The Vienna State Opera Chorus,

which is not exactly thin on the ground, was supplemented by a Salzburg choir as well as the gentlemen of the Sofia Opera. Unseen brass bands lurked in the wings and sounded as though they were amplified. Ammer's boudoir had a swimming pool complete with nude nymphs.

Yet Karajan and his regular designer, Günther Schneider-Siemssen, have proved before now that the only way to play this mighty stage is to make it

mightier still. Egypt was turned into a vast state in which the inhabitants were pygmies dwarfed by the splendors and temples they had created. The triumphal arch was flanked by two pyramids with the chorus literally roped on lest vertigo should overtake them on the first night it did in one case. The most evocative of the sets was for the third act, a vista of the Nile winding its way down from Ethiopia, which for once allowed *Aida* to begin and end "O patria

more beautiful than I," which was not least in the last act when the Nile wound its way down from Ethiopia, which for once allowed *Aida* to begin and end "O patria

more beautiful than I," which was not least in the last act when the Nile wound its way down from Ethiopia, which for once allowed *Aida* to begin and end "O patria

This was about the only time any of the principals got within touching distance of one another. Karajan, to the fury of some of his critics, jettisoned any pretence of *Aida* being an intimate opera and concentrated on affairs of state being rudely interrupted by affairs of the heart. Surprisingly, this approach seemed to suit Mirrella Freni, who played *Aida* as a lonely figure, a little after the style of her Desdemona in the last act of *Otello*. And it was undoubtedly her triumph in that role in 1970 which paved the way for *Aida* this summer. Her evocation of Ethiopia provided the most eloquent singing of the evening, yet throughout she was in command, lacking characteristics the best *Aidas* only the vibrant warmth that

Jose Carreras confounded his detractors by the strength and resonance of his *Ramesses*. He scarcely has the stance of a soldier, but the voice has the clarity and attack to cut through to the back of this theatre as his performances in *Don Carlos* had already proved. Salzburg in the 1970s has tackled the grandest of Verdi's later operas—*Otello*, *Carlos* and now *Aida*—and Carreras can be well satisfied with his contribution.

The older hands were less impressive. Piero Cappuccilli, a rather dapper Amonasso, was rock-solid in his singing but brought little personality to his role. Marilyn Horne, who had been ill before the first night, did herself no sort of justice as Amneris, moving clumsily and responding not at all to the finesse which was constantly on display from the orchestra. It was left to Ruggero Raimondi (the King) and Nicolai Ghiaurov (Ramphis) to bring the vocal level up to that set by Freni and Carreras.

Karajan has demonstrated on several occasions how much he loves this opera and there is no conductor who relishes, or realizes, its orchestral textures better. The contribution of the Vienna Philharmonic was consistently superb.

Next year the new productions pass into other hands. James Levine conducts opera in the big house for the first time, *The Tales of Hoffmann*, directed by Jean Pierre Ponnelle with Domingo in the title role. Loris Mazzel is in charge of the *Entführung* in the Kleines Festspielhaus. J. H.

Stuttgart—Penderecki

The head of opera at the Württemberg State Theatre is Wolfgang Schwinger, formerly a music critic who has purposefully crossed the tracks into artistic administration without losing his old enthusiasms. As he is the music of the Polish composer Krzysztof Penderecki, and in Stuttgart Schwinger organized a week of that composer's work, including the first European-based staging of the opera *Paradise Lost*, a festival of *The Devils*, *Loudun*, a chamber concert conducted by the composer, a ballet to Penderecki's first symphony and the European premiere of his violin concerto.

The last work impressed me more than anything by Penderecki since his *Threnody* of almost 20 years ago. The blottings of colour, washes of colour without definition, which he so long cultivated, has almost disappeared, revealing music with recognizable pace, a variety of it, and melody, indeed counterpoint at times, best of all a strong commitment. Few can have doubted that Penderecki had the skill and the imagination to express himself otherwise than in vague *Incense*, but welcome home, all the same, we must cry.

In terms of colour and texture Penderecki's violin concerto recalls the first by Szymanowski (a superb piece, sadly neglected even now) more than anything else. But the difference is definitely idiosyncratic in its portrayal of grief and gaiety, and much else: those who have followed the progress of Penderecki will recognize the voice, not so much new as clearer than before. The solo part was superbly played, accurate and full of feeling, by the Berlin violinist Christine Edinger, apparently astonished by playing it from memory, her eye-light being poor, even with spectacles.

Penderecki's second opera, *Paradise Lost*, is based on Milton's interpretation of the Book of Genesis, the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden. The first production, in 1958, was a triumph, and it is to be seen again in Stuttgart. It is of course, used the English libretto by Christopher Fry, whereas Stuttgart sang the piece in Hans Wollschläger's German version, which reads quite well. Even after reading it, I could not hear many words in performance. It is an honourable, rather than viable, opera. As a Protestant Briton, however agnostic, I must admit that biblical operas never strike me as being staged, since we were taught that the theatre is a wicked place. We may change our minds, but which sacred opera is adorned by Protestantism? Saint-Saëns's *Damian et Delilah*, not Poulenc's *Dialogues des Carmélites*, not even, I suspect, Penderecki's *Paradise Lost*.

Wexford

"Have you got your Wexford tickets?"
"Not yet. They do strange operas there. You've got to know what you're seeing."

Conversation overheard in co Wicklow on the eve of the opening of this year's Wexford Festival.

Almost certainly the buying had been left too late. Wexford patrons tend to take their operas, if not their recitals, on trust and the Theatre Royal is full up. No one, though, could deny the unfamiliarity of the 1979 fare. Not even the names of the composers represented—Montemuzzi, Spontini and the Brothers Ricci—were likely to trip off the tongue of the average operagoer.

Wexford has a habit year by year of producing one outright winner among its trio of productions. *Crispino e la Comare* by the Riccis took the 1979 award without being too severely challenged. The mood of the libretto by Piave, who treated rather weightier matters for his friend Verdi, is close to that of Rossini's *La cenerentola* where the worlds of magic and greedy humans come into brief contact. In its case Crispino, a poor cobbler on the point of suicide, is given intermittent healing powers by La Comare (best translated to pantomime terms as Fairy Godmother). Crispino makes his fortune, to the fury of the quacks of Venice, but in the end he, like Faust, is made to pay for trading with the supernatural.

Verona

Storms, both actual and symbolic, occur regularly in Verdi, but *La Traviata* is one opera where the tempests are strictly unscheduled. There were signs of inclement weather from the very start of the third performance under Oliviero de Fabritis, the veteran conductor, at this year's Verona Festival. The husband opening bars were almost lost: no fault of the acoustics in the open-air arena, which are excellent, but caused by the wind whisking the music away to the streets outside. Verona only loses one or two performances at most out of three dozen or so each summer and often manages to fit them in later in the festival, but this *Traviata* looked to be in danger.

Giulio Colnaghi, who was responsible for sets, costumes and production, had decided to blot out the grey tapers at the back of the arena with vast draped curtains and so put an enclosing arm around Verdi's most intimate opera. The principle was right because although *Traviata* is way down the popularity list at Verona there is no reason why the arena should be restricted to grand spectacles alone. More questionable was the decision to stage a *fin de siècle* *Traviata* with Violetta bidding a metaphorical farewell to a jaded society, weary of the century in which it lives. This contrasts the rigour in Dumas's original novel and his play which followed it. Verdi in his one contemporary opera saw no reason to alter any dates.

But there was no disputing the handsome cut of the Colnaghi costumes. And he could not have foreseen the wind which billowed out the pelms of curtains and tugged at the ported palms decorating Violetta's salon. Katia Ricciarelli, the Violetta, kept calm as one of them blew over during "Semprie libera" and during the interval armies of stagehands came out to nail props and scenery to the stage much like a crew batten down the hatches in preparation for a particularly humpy crossing of the Bay of Biscay.

It was worth the effort. Ricciarelli was proving yet again that she is the most versatile of present day Verdi sopranos. The blonde hair, jarred by the rigour in Dumas's original novel and his play which followed it. Verdi in his one contemporary opera saw no reason to alter any dates.

Verona

But there was no disputing the handsome cut of the Colnaghi costumes. And he could not have foreseen the wind which billowed out the pelms of curtains and tugged at the ported palms decorating Violetta's salon. Katia Ricciarelli, the Violetta, kept calm as one of them blew over during "Semprie libera" and during the interval armies of stagehands came out to nail props and scenery to the stage much like a crew batten down the hatches in preparation for a particularly humpy crossing of the Bay of Biscay.

It was worth the effort. Ricciarelli was proving yet again that she is the most versatile of present day Verdi sopranos. The blonde hair, jarred by the rigour in Dumas's original novel and his play which followed it. Verdi in his one contemporary opera saw no reason to alter any dates.

But there was no disputing the handsome cut of the Colnaghi costumes. And he could not have foreseen the wind which billowed out the pelms of curtains and tugged at the ported palms decorating Violetta's salon. Katia Ricciarelli, the Violetta, kept calm as one of them blew over during "Semprie libera" and during the interval armies of stagehands came out to nail props and scenery to the stage much like a crew batten down the hatches in preparation for a particularly humpy crossing of the Bay of Biscay.

Verona

It was worth the effort. Ricciarelli was proving yet again that she is the most versatile of present day Verdi sopranos. The blonde hair, jarred by the rigour in Dumas's original novel and his play which followed it. Verdi in his one contemporary opera saw no reason to alter any dates.

But there was no disputing the handsome cut of the Colnaghi costumes. And he could not have foreseen the wind which billowed out the pelms of curtains and tugged at the ported palms decorating Violetta's salon. Katia Ricciarelli, the Violetta, kept calm as one of them blew over during "Semprie libera" and during the interval armies of stagehands came out to nail props and scenery to the stage much like a crew batten down the hatches in preparation for a particularly humpy crossing of the Bay of Biscay.

It was worth the effort. Ricciarelli was proving yet again that she is the most versatile of present day Verdi sopranos. The blonde hair, jarred by the rigour in Dumas's original novel and his play which followed it. Verdi in his one contemporary opera saw no reason to alter any dates.

Verona

It was worth the effort. Ricciarelli was proving yet again that she is the most versatile of present day Verdi sopranos. The blonde hair, jarred by the rigour in Dumas's original novel and his play which followed it. Verdi in his one contemporary opera saw no reason to alter any dates.

But there was no disputing the handsome cut of the Colnaghi costumes. And he could not have foreseen the wind which billowed out the pelms of curtains and tugged at the ported palms decorating Violetta's salon. Katia Ricciarelli, the Violetta, kept calm as one of them blew over during "Semprie libera" and during the interval armies of stagehands came out to nail props and scenery to the stage much like a crew batten down the hatches in preparation for a particularly humpy crossing of the Bay of Biscay.

It was worth the effort. Ricciarelli was proving yet again that she is the most versatile of present day Verdi sopranos. The blonde hair, jarred by the rigour in Dumas's original novel and his play which followed it. Verdi in his one contemporary opera saw no reason to alter any dates.

Verona

It was worth the effort. Ricciarelli was proving yet again that she is the most versatile of present day Verdi sopranos. The blonde hair, jarred by the rigour in Dumas's original novel and his play which followed it. Verdi in his one contemporary opera saw no reason to alter any dates.

But there was no disputing the handsome cut of the Colnaghi costumes. And he could not have foreseen the wind which billowed out the pelms of curtains and tugged at the ported palms decorating Violetta's salon. Katia Ricciarelli, the Violetta, kept calm as one of them blew over during "Semprie libera" and during the interval armies of stagehands came out to nail props and scenery to the stage much like a crew batten down the hatches in preparation for a particularly humpy crossing of the Bay of Biscay.

It was worth the effort. Ricciarelli was proving yet again that she is the most versatile of present day Verdi sopranos. The blonde hair, jarred by the rigour in Dumas's original novel and his play which followed it. Verdi in his one contemporary opera saw no reason to alter any dates.

Verona

It was worth the effort. Ricciarelli was proving yet again that she is the most versatile of present day Verdi sopranos. The blonde hair, jarred by the rigour in Dumas's original novel and his play which followed it. Verdi in his one contemporary opera saw no reason to alter any dates.

But there was no disputing the handsome cut of the Colnaghi costumes. And he could not have foreseen the wind which billowed out the pelms of curtains and tugged at the ported palms decorating Violetta's salon. Katia Ricciarelli, the Violetta, kept calm as one of them blew over during "Semprie libera" and during the interval armies of stagehands came out to nail props and scenery to the stage much like a crew batten down the hatches in preparation for a particularly humpy crossing of the Bay of Biscay.

It was worth the effort. Ricciarelli was proving yet again that she is the most versatile of present day Verdi sopranos. The blonde hair, jarred by the rigour in Dumas's original novel and his play which followed it. Verdi in his one contemporary opera saw no reason to alter any dates.

IRA LEVINS
DEATHTRAP
GARETH HUNT
GARRICK THEATRE
CHANCERY ROW, LONDON WC2E 8AF



Sesto Bruscantini and quacks in *Crispino*

years ago when a one-acter was included in a triple bill of Italian comic opera. It has been suggested that Offenbach added a number or two when *Crispino* arrived in Paris as *Le Docteur Crispin*—a kind of *Medecin malgré lui*—but it seems more likely that the Riccis, whether at home or abroad were well capable of providing all their own music.

Bruscantini's directorial skills were by no means confined to his own performance, admirable though that was, under a curly wig which helped him shed 20 years or so. Every musical point was made with masterly comic timing. Bruscantini also brought

suitably fickle Comare: her appearance guarantees recovery but a no-show generally leads to a relapse. James Judd conducted the Televis Orchestra with all the required panache. The success of *Crispino* proved yet again that Wexford tends to be at its happiest in Italian comedy and certainly that accords with the taste of the audiences. The high spirits engendered by the Ricci Brothers, under Bruscantini's adroit hand did though over-emphasize the solemnity of the other two operas. Montemuzzi's *L'amore del tre re*, the festival opener, is remembered chiefly as a vehicle for star singers.

Ponselle and Martinelli among them, particularly at the Mer in the twenties. RCT recorded it a few years ago with Anna Moffo, who was much in favour with the company at the time, and engaged Domingo as her partner. At Wexford by contrast it sounded much more like a vehicle for a star conductor. Nicholas Sinigaglia (son of William) in this instance, Montemuzzi's tale of murder and revenge in eleventh-century Italy is unfolded as much in the pit as on stage, and Steinberg seized all his opportunities in a score which suggests Debussy crossed with Giordano.

How much of this Wexford story is the credit of the outgoing festival director, Thomas Smillie, and how much of the incoming Adrian Slack was a matter much debated in the Main Street bars. Suffice it to say that Mr Slack mentioned his first festival with a minimum of fuss and fuss. Wexford appears set fair for the night.

Verona

It was worth the effort. Ricciarelli was proving yet again that she is the most versatile of present day Verdi sopranos. The blonde hair, jarred by the rigour in Dumas's original novel and his play which followed it. Verdi in his one contemporary opera saw no reason to alter any dates.

But there was no disputing the handsome cut of the Colnaghi costumes. And he could not have foreseen the wind which billowed out the pelms of curtains and tugged at the ported palms decorating Violetta's salon. Katia Ricciarelli, the Violetta, kept calm as one of them blew over during "Semprie libera" and during the interval armies of stagehands came out to nail props and scenery to the stage much like a crew batten down the hatches in preparation for a particularly humpy crossing of the Bay of Biscay.

It was worth the effort. Ricciarelli was proving yet again that she is the most versatile of present day Verdi sopranos. The blonde hair, jarred by the rigour in Dumas's original novel and his play which followed it. Verdi in his one contemporary opera saw no reason to alter any dates.

THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
DON'T DREAM IT SEE IT!
'IMPOSSIBLE TO OVERPRAISE'
ALIVE ON STAGE
COMEDY THEATRE

مكتبة الامم المتحدة



Thank you

Once again over 1,200 young musicians have made the Schools Prom a great success. On behalf of the young people who participated, we would like to thank the following Friends of the Schools Prom for their generous support.

Association of Musical Instrument Industries
Barclays Bank
BBC TV
Birds Eye Foods
Brooke Bond Liebig
Burndept Electronics (ER)
Electronic Organ Distributors Association
IBM (UK)
Kodak
Lucas Industries
Marks & Spencer
Moore Business Forms
National Girobank
Newspaper Archive Developments Limited
Occidental International Oil
Rent-a-Plant
Rank Hovis McDougall
Selective Marketplace
The Lesser Group of Companies
Times Books
Thomson Publications
Trusthouse Forte



Schools Prom 79

Sponsored by
THE TIMES
THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE

FESTIVALS OF THE YEAR: ART IN THE MAJOR CENTRES

Berlin

Opening a show of the Berlinische Galerie's holdings of Berlin art since 1960, the gallery's director remarked that this particular date in the middle of July had been chosen because it was the only date they could find in the whole year which did not have at least one festival or festive event scheduled. It was a joke, of course, but not far wide of the mark. Possibly because West Berlin is still self-conscious about finding a *raison d'être* apart from the purely political, cultural and artistic activities are deliberately attracted in a series of festivals and special events which succeed one another month in, month out, so that whenever you go there is something happening.

Not only that, but the scene is constantly changing, so that completely different things are going on between, say, the end of July and the beginning of September, the two occasions this summer when I found myself in Berlin. The first time the two big shows were a wonderful (if not always ideally arranged) Max Ernst retrospective at the Nationalgalerie and a large and not very readily definable exhibition called *Berlin und die Antike* in the Charlottenburg.

At least with Max Ernst you know where you are. He established early in the 1920s his repertoire of subjects and stylistic approaches: the moon landscapes, the dream (for some times nightmare) animals, the scenes of almost-everyday life with a few surrealistic dislocations, the masterly collages of Victorian steel engravings and so on. The effect might be taken in large doses, monotonous. But that proved to be far from the case. Ernst responds remarkably to being seen through large numbers of works presented chronologically. The development is rigorously consistent, yet as responsive as one could wish to the changing circumstances of art and the world: a film enthusiast friend with whom I saw the show immediately said at the point of the "saturated Technicolor" palette Ernst used in the 1940s, for instance, seeing Ernst as belonging willingly to the same world as *Fantasia* and *Maria Montez*. The familiar motifs are always the same, but always new—something only a really great painter can achieve.

Berlin's relations with antiquity are of all sorts and kinds, and the show arranged by the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut stirred on note of them, whether it were Berlin stage-designers' work on classical drama, Berlin archaeologists digging up the ancient world, the Greek Revival in Berlin architecture, the scientific problems of restoration and conservation, classical subject-matter in Berlin painting,



Berlin und die Antike: the Brandenburg gate in course of post-war reconstruction

the philosophical origins of the Akademie der Künste or a host of other vaguely germane topics. It made for a switchback progression, before visitors finally, helplessly settled for just enjoying the host of good things lying around and not bothering too much about how they all connected.

Meanwhile, the Akademie itself seems to be almost entirely vowed to the most modern of the modern—particularly in its association, for exhibition purposes, with the Deutschen Akademischen Austauschdienstes (DAAD), the body which funds and organizes the wholesale importation of artists from other countries to live and work for six months or a year in Berlin. In July might be seen there the recent works of one such artist, the Canadian Robin Page, who now seems to be combining in *Parables* a series of super-

realistic self-portraits, conventionally painted, with somewhat Dadaist environments, rather as if Norman Rockwell had mated with Kurt Schwitters.

In September it was the turn of Howard Kanovitz, this time for a major retrospective, going from his beginning as an abstract expressionist, through some wonderfully mordant sections of America in the 1960s, out to an extraordinarily detailed photo-realism and then back in the most recent works to an unmistakably "painterly" approach. It is funny how, not so long ago, the real talents of impetuous modernists (Picasso, say) would be gauged by the ability they showed to draw realistically if they wanted to. Now one often tests the talents of photo-realists by seeing how well they can pull off an abstract. By this test, as by most others, Kanovitz emerges from this show as one

of the most impressive figures of his generation.

The rest of September's new crop was mostly retrospective. A comprehensive showing of Max Liebermann at the Nationalgalerie was rather disappointing in that, though Liebermann did paint a few really striking pictures in the course of his long life, his work is not very distinctive, and at each stage in the show where his work is compared with that of others—the Dutch realists of the 1880s, the Impressionists, contemporary Germans of academic and anti-academic tendency—nearly always they come off better in the comparison. By the same test Cuno Amiet at the Brücke Museum emerges with flying colours.

A Swiss who knew Van Gogh and Gauguin and later was intimate with the painters of die

Brücke, he was painting fully fledged abstracts (and very good ones too) by 1904 and had a dazzling sense of colour and composition which puts many better known painters to shame. Why he is not more familiar remains a mystery—perhaps it is partly because his psychedelic landscapes and boldly abstracted figure compositions do not lend themselves to reproduction, least of all in black and white, but really have to be seen in the original. At least this show offers a rare opportunity for seeing a lot together and revising one's estimation of Amiet a long way up in the hierarchy of twentieth-century art.

There is always much more around, but the most striking recent show was probably *Arbeit und Alltag* at the Kunsthalles. Like most of the shows at this gallery, it had a strong political tone, concerning it-

self with the proletarian theme in Belgian art from 1830 to 1914. This made for rather glum viewing, enlivened occasionally by such fancies as the woman in Wiertz's *Hunger* stewing her dead baby's leg. But little by little the picture was put together artistically as well as politically, and one could not see the exhibition without having a much clearer idea of where Van Gogh came from, what was the background that Verhaeren and Maeterlinck partially reflected, partially reacted against. Also, some painters little known outside Belgium, such as Eugene Laermans and Georges Le Brun, are impressive in their own right. Though many Berliners complain about the necessity, as they see it, of importing their culture like their milk, if the process results in so many excitements there seems little real cause for complaint.

Paris

The big centre of excitement in the Paris art world during the summer was the Paris-Moscow 1900-1930 show at the Centre Georges Pompidou. This was understandable, and correct, from many points of view. To begin with, the sheer magnitude of the show, filling the whole of the large, fifth-floor exhibition space and then some with works which for the most part have not been seen in public for nearly 50 years, and have never been seen in the West at all. Then the pre-sold aspect of the thing: as the third part of the plan, a triptych of shows staged at Beaubourg over the last three years exploring cultural relations between America and France, Germany and France and now Russia and France, it had built up enormous expectations just on the strength of the previous two. And the political implications of the show, suggesting perhaps that the long-awaited official reevaluation of the experimental arts of early Revolutionary Russia may finally be taking place, have provoked an enormous amount of comment in France, where the politics of art are almost as vital an issue as the art of politics.

Then, of course, there is the inherent interest of the art in the show, which is curious that one has to insist on this, for what else should an art show be about anyway? But the interest (undeniable) of whether the Russians really meant to put on this show of the long-suppressed art of the Constructivists, Suprematists and other splinter groups of non-representational art in the whole social and artistic ferment which was the first ten years of Soviet Russia, has pushed aesthetic considerations rather to one side. And yet the first impression the show creates is one of busting, bounding, irrepressible life.

First, in the pre-Revolutionary half, there are the bold colours and sophisticated primitive effects of the First Russian Ballet Period, then the challenging agitprop graphics, the iconoclastic typographical layouts, the free and gleeful play of forms and colours across canvases (or, with Malevich's classic works, the magical suppression of apparent colour and form), the demented architectural projects of newly liberated architects trying their strength.

Apart from anything else, it is a very jolly, but which have been artists specifically in mind when he said "Exuberance is Beauty". One might expect a show the sections of which are largely non-representational to be solemn and boring, but not this. It is only comforting that these works, though so long disapproved of, still exist in the major public collections in Russia, ready to be dusted off and displayed; but then the Russians never show anything away. The show works, it must be said, more effectively as a display of Rus-

sian art than as an indication of cultural interchange, though it is interesting to see what French art was known in Russia in the 1900s, and to have a listing of the Russian artists who came to Paris and when they did it, while some of the comparisons and contrasts suggested by the Parisian parallels—Revolutionary china and the sleek products of the 1925 Arts Decoratifs exposition—really show how period feeling takes precedence over local and ideological differences.

There was more Russian flavour at the Bibliothèque Nationale, where the big summer exhibition was devoted to marking the fiftieth anniversary of Diaghilev's death with a display of hundreds of costume and set designs, books and documents and memorabilia of all kinds. A lot less dramatically laid out than our own famous Diaghilev show of—well, more than 25 years ago, it still summons up vividly the first excitement of the Russian ballet's impact on the west: one can almost catch a faint whiff of Mitozko drifting through the stately halls.

And then there were the more specialized shows. The Petit Palais celebrated the beginning of its definitive collection-catalogue with a show of its holdings of Puvis de Chavannes drawings and sketches, which created a curiously erotic impression of this apparently very chaste painter, owing to his habit of sketching all his fully clad compositions from nude models first. The Musée des Arts Décoratifs had a real collector's heaven in the shape of a tribute to the eccentric genius of Hector Horeau. Who? Well, Horeau was a French architect (1801-1872) who lived for some years in England and hardly built anything, but left behind the most grandiose schemes for glassing in the major boulevards, turning the whole of Trafalgar Square into a sort of Crystal Palace of art and industry, and various monuments relative to which the Statue of Liberty would be but a child's toy.

Obviously he lived and worked through the period of the Grand Palais's show *L'art en France sous le Second Empire*, but he must have been much too wild and weird to rate according to the solid, bourgeois taste which predominated then. The exhibition was admirably comprehensive and superbly documented, but the stuffiness became so oppressive, the religion religious, the vision of nature blinkered, the appeal to the classics frigid and the romantic medievalism all too redolent of Madame Tussaud's. All the same, it is useful to know these things, and see the whole picture put together. And then there is the counter-culture represented by the beginning of Impressionism, the Symbolists like Moreau and Puvis de Chavannes, and the then more approachable paintings of Courbet, Miller, Delacroix, Corot, Daubigny and others to show that there was vitality in plenty there, if not all of it too suitable for presentation at Court.

The Vikings are coming

On February 14th 1980 The Vikings Exhibition will open at the British Museum and run for five months until July 20th. The exhibition gives a glimpse into the life of the Vikings who transformed the political and economic map of Europe a thousand years ago. To tell the story of the Vikings about 500 items will be assembled from over 40 institutions in nine countries.

The exhibition is sponsored by Times Newspapers Ltd in association with SAS Scandinavian Airlines and supported by a grant from the Cultural Fund of the Nordic Council. To mark the opening on February 14th The Times will be publishing a Special Report on The Vikings. The report will be looking at the modern Vikings as well as their famous ancestors.

This report could provide your company with an excellent advertising opportunity.

Not only will the report appear in The Times but a miniature reprint of the Special Report will be available for private evening of the exhibition.

For further information about advertising in this report please contact:

Mary Robson,
The Times, P.O. Box 7,
New Printing House Square,
Gray's Inn Road,
London WC1X 8EZ
01-837 1234 Ext. 7398

For details of private viewings please contact:

Vikings Exhibition Booking
Office,
c/o Carlton Cleeve Ltd.,
13 New Quebec Street,
London W1H 7DD
01-723 1634

Edinburgh

For many years it was a regular feature of the Edinburgh Festival to have as an artistic centre-piece a big exhibition devoted to one artist, mostly French: Renoir, Cézanne, Gauguin, Matisse, Braque, Delacroix. This year there was talk of reviving the tradition, with Degas, and that in effect was what was done, though the new formula devised for this particular show obscured the connection. The idea this time was to look at a whole artistic career in terms of a single year, 1879. This happened to be something of an annus mirabilis in Degas's work, during which he painted some of his most famous pictures, such as *Miss Lala at the Cirque Fernando*, which understandably graces the front of the exhibition catalogue.

In the main, though, the 1879 idea was a pretext rather than a real reason for the show. Degas actually listed 25 works in the Fourth Impressionist Exhibition in that year, but unfortunately it did not prove possible to bring them all together again—in particular, none of the seven dance pictures listed could be borrowed—so we often get background material and other substitutions. However, the idea was good enough: we got good examples of each of the genres Degas worked regularly in, and by using the year 1879 as a pivot we were able to see just how he developed particular ideas and themes from work to work and period to period in his career, viewing himself now in one, now another (1879 was particularly the year of the portrait for Degas). In other words, the show proved really to be our old friend, the straightforward retrospective, with enough of a new twist to stir interest and start one asking questions. And in this case also, more than that: simply, to provide enjoyment.

Three other major shows at Edinburgh came curiously, quite accidentally together, to give a multi-faceted picture of the 1890s and 1900s as the heyday of art nouveau. The most researched of them was *Art Nouveau in Finland* at the Royal Scottish Museum: few exhibits of the period would be familiar (Saarinen is perhaps the only exception) and one would be hard put to it in advance even to guess what the exhibits would look like. In the event, they proved to be amazingly at home in the Scottish capital, for along with a few touches of First-Russian-Ballet-period peasant colour and exoticism there was a lot of rather dour Northern chunkiness, a strong Arts-and-Crafts feel to much of the furniture and textiles and repoussé leatherwork, and elements of pawky Nordic diablerie which has its precise Scottish equivalents. Sometimes the correspond-

ences were even more specific to the interior design of Pallas Scott, the book bindings of Phoebe Traquair, the furniture of Mackintosh or Walton. Altogether an admirable piece of enterprise which sent one over to the other two shows, the Fine Art Society's *Glasgow 1900* and the Scottish Arts Council's *Kandinsky: The Munich Years*, with much food for thought.

The Glasgow show, as well as offering a perfect stalking-horse for Finland, undertook the interesting experiment of bringing together the decorative arts of the Glasgow Arts School group—Mackintosh, Jessie King, Talvin Morris and so on—with the paintings of the contemporary "Glasgow Boys". The two groups knew each other socially, and it would be strange if connections did not exist between two such startling and immediate sensations of the beginning of modernism in one relatively small and hitherto not particularly active centre. But what these connections might be has not up to now been much explored.

The Kandinsky show again explored relatively familiar territory: the beginning of Kandinsky's international career in the vital years 1900-14 when he was living in Munich, undergoing the influence of the Bavarian Jugendstil painters, creating off again and reaching out boldly towards his later abstract style. Familiarity with these earlier, representational works often, surprisingly enough, enables us to "read" the last abstracts, in which we can see at first recognizable shapes—the knight on horseback with his lance tilted diagonally, for instance—gradually slipping into a representational connotation but still evidently there, underlying entirely non-representational works.

The early Kandinsky's appeal at once to the mind and to the senses. The sculptures of Wilhelm Lehmbruck are perhaps more of an acquired taste. The show at the National Gallery of Modern Art gathered together a representative selection for the first time in this country. It showed a sculptor very much in command of his medium, extending further the classical tradition which had recently achieved a climax in the work of Rodin and Maillol, both of whom Lehmbruck passionately admired, and suggesting in his attenuated forms the way Giacometti would subsequently take sculpture while there is something in his bold simplifications of the human figure which suggests a certain type of Moore. Lehmbruck killed himself in 1919, at the age of 38. Looking at his work it is difficult to believe that it was so long ago; unfortunately it is redolent of a later period—the 1950s—which at the moment hardly rings happy bells. All the same, this rare opportunity to find out about someone important of whom we know too little is, in a large measure, what art festivals are all about.

Reviews by John Russell Taylor

'PURE JOY' F.Times
'BLISSFULLY FUNNY' Times
'FRANK DUNLOP DIRECTS AT A SPANKING PACE' D.Tel.
'An evening that offers many delights' Guardian
'DORA BRYAN... MARVELLOUSLY FUNNY' E.Standard
ROOKERY NOOK
The 'HILARIOUS' farce D.Tel.
by BEN TRAVERS
Her Majesty's Theatre
Haymarket SW1 BOX OFFICE 01-830 6606 Credit cards welcome.
*CHILDREN HALF PRICE AT ALL MATINEES!

City of Florence
MAGGIO MUSICALE FIORENTINO
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO (Mozart)—DAS RHEINGOLD (Wagner)—DIE WALKÜRE (Wagner)—MADAMA BUTTERFLY (Puccini)—OTELLO (Verdi)—EUGENE ONEGIN (Tchaikovsky)—EURIDICE (Caccini)—LA PELLEGRINA with Intermezzo of Archileu, Bard, Cavalieri, Malvezzi, Marconi, Peri (1588)—LES CONTES D'HOFFMANN (Offenbach)
Apollon Musagete (Stravinsky)—Night Piece (Berg)—The Unicorn, The Gorgon and The Manticore (Menotti)—Aurora's Wedding (Tchaikovsky)—Fedra (Hindemith)—Les Noces (Stravinsky)—Orpheus (Henze)—Eugene Oegin (Tchaikovsky)—Michaelis Jugend (Stockhausen)—Sirius (Stockhausen)
Symphonic, Choral and Chamber Music Concerts
R. Muti—Z. Mehta—G. Gavazzeni—C. M. Giulini—M. Rostropovich—R. Stein—L. Berio—K. Stockhausen/A. Vitez—R. Kohnen—P. L. Samaritan—M. Jancso/E. Odrazinska—K. Ricciardi—C. Vishnevsky—S. Nilsson/M. Perahia—S. Richter—A. Brendel
Orchestra, Chorus and Ballet of the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino



SUMPTION OF SOVEREIGNTY

Carrington has now committed the British Government to a full juridical sovereignty over Zimbabwe-Rhodesia with or without a ceasefire. He has done this by leaving the way open to the Patriotic Front to accept the ceasefire on terms agreed with the Salisbury delegation, subject to last-minute modifications, in the next few days. That time is short if the Governor is to go out with a ceasefire signed. But even if it is not signed, the Governor's decision to proceed to the Patriotic Front is a de facto illegal regime already exercised; hence a rebellion could claim, if it came, that it was a legitimate force putting down a regime (as well as a racist) which could be at once

revolutionary and counter-revolutionary, and the confusions and cross-currents of the situation have given its propagandists and supporters great scope. In so far as the Patriotic Front is intended to reverse the usurped independence of the Smith regime—and by precedent its successor however different in hue—Britain is indeed in *de facto* collaboration with the guerrillas.

The moment a British Governor takes charge with absolute legislative and executive powers under the Southern Rhodesia Act and yesterday's Order in Council, all this changes. Things become clear-cut. The intention is to provide a temporary protectorate or interregnum to hold the fighters apart and allow the ballot to decide the issue; but the legal effect is that whatever happens becomes Britain's direct responsibility, as direct as in Northern Ireland.

If, then, the guerrillas continue fighting—as the Patriotic Front yesterday implied they will in the absence of an agreement—the British are directly fighting the guerrillas. The British personnel monitoring the elections will be targets and will presumably fire back, probably in association with General Walls' units, which will then be forces of the Crown. The transition from the status of monitors to that of combatants would be almost forced on them, depending on the guerrillas' tactics. If they got mauled, the call for reinforcement is almost inevitable. This is a contingency the

participating Commonwealth Government must face. Nor can it be assumed that, if the elections are pushed through fast, the British can then haul down the flag and decamp fast. The outcome of the election is unpredictable, as are conditions in Zimbabwe during it without a ceasefire. So, too, are the international dimensions to such events.

Some in the Labour Party and perhaps the Conservative Party will argue that without a ceasefire the Governor should not go in to assert this almost open-ended British responsibility. But such a reversal, technically feasible, would void the rest of the legislation providing Zimbabwe with an international acceptable constitution. In effect the Government would have to recognize the Muzorewa government as it was before Lusaka. Britain's ill wishes would call Britain's good faith in question.

There are other consequences, too, in the surrounding countries and in the internationalization of the struggle. It would seem that the British are in a position to demand that the Patriotic Front must stand the hazard. Britain is pledged to carry out the Lusaka brief, if not with the Patriotic Front's collaboration, then despite the Patriotic Front's veto. For that the Commonwealth owes Britain full support. But let no one suppose this undertaking is to be a show more than the issues in Ireland; the costs will be great, the ramifications incalculable at this stage.

TRIAL GRIP ON LOCAL FUNDING

and punts on municipal funds may be provided council for hire, a statute provides. But the council must not screw whatever charge it likes out of the ratepayers. Whitehall has to come by-law fixing the price, rather than the council's own autonomy, together with 0 others, will be abolished. Bill published yesterday's law. Afterwards, it will be trusted to let out for any fee that is "able" (a pregnant word). Many of the 300 hundreds are equally but all represent a saving tape, and some would increase the ability to make their own

Local expenditure has grown over the years to a point where it accounts for a quarter of all public spending. Nearly two thirds of it has to be paid for through central grants, because the rates cannot raise that much money without becoming unacceptably unfair. The government, therefore, has a legitimate interest in local spending both because of the imperative need to bring public expenditure as a whole under better control, and because it has to see that its money is responsibly spent. But if representative local government is to mean anything at all, councils must within these limits have a significant range of freedom.

Successive governments have invariably professed deep respect for this principle, and invariably set about forcing their own favourite policies on councils willy-nilly, whether in respect of council rents, comprehensive schools, or the sale of council houses. This custom has created an ingrained suspicion among councillors of all parties—and the present administration, which in opposition exhibited an impatient disregard for the whole problem of local autonomy, has brought these suspicions to a higher pitch than ever.

The aspect of the Bill likely to cause the noisiest protest is not the controls on capital spending, excessively harsh as they are, but the proposal to alter the basis of rate support grant. This is felt to strike at the principle of a council's freedom to choose its own level of rates. In fact it does nothing of the kind. The present arrangements, based on actual spending in previous years, rewards councils for high spending and penalizes them for thrift. The proposed system, based on an assessment of each council's need as indicated by local demographic and other pointers, would limit the central grant liability while leaving councils free to spend more if they choose to raise the money through the rates.

Of course, the assessment of need will be a contentious and to some extent arbitrary business, but there is already a large arbitrary factor in the existing grant and it should not be impossible to reach a formula at least as fair, and more comprehensible. The essential safeguard is that the government should not be able to punish individual councils for failing to implement whatever notion it wishes for the moment to promote. The rules should be clear, general in application and broadly consistent from year to year, and should relate to the overall spending of each authority, not to separate heads of expenditure. The safeguards written into the Bill greatly restrict the scope for ministerial discretion and ministerial vendettas.

asked to cooperate in further heavy redundancies, and they find it hard to understand why British miners, who are supplying them with high-cost coking coal, seem likely to be awarded 20 per cent or more while they have to make do with two.

But to understand the steel workers' reaction is not to advocate the payment of a larger sum all round. It is simply to emphasize that the policy the corporation should have pursued was to say that, since the cupboard is bare, there would be no overall payment: any increases awarded would be a direct consequence only of agreements guaranteeing higher productivity in individual plants. Such a line might have been seen as realistic, rather than "insulting", and it would have been in accord with the new trend that seems, at last, to be emerging in pay settlements.

Since the new government took office, it has been feared that rising living costs would inevitably be followed by rapidly escalating wage settlements. In fact, it seems possible that earnings are now beginning to decelerate, as unemployment gains speed. A settlement by the miners in the region of 20 per cent towards the

end of this week could prove to be the high water mark in the current round.

The trend towards more realistic settlements appears to be borne out by evidence accumulated by the Confederation of Industry's "database". It suggests that while there have indeed been agreements to pay more than 20 per cent since the beginning of August, there have also been settlements as low as 5 per cent. In addition, wage negotiations appear to have been concluded more speedily than in previous years. Wages council awards are said to have ranged from 9.1 per cent to 27.3 per cent.

Given the Government's dedication to free collective bargaining, such variations from modest to high payments were to be expected: some companies are better placed to meet extravagant demands than others. But if the apparent overall downward trend is maintained and consolidated, ministers may well congratulate themselves on at last getting their message across—that there can be no real and lasting improvement in living standards without higher productivity.

EN THE CUPBOARD IS BARE

Steel's decision to offer 100,000 wage increases of 10 per cent, at a time when it is another 50,000 reduction in labour force, could well be the kind of national hat seems to have been in the coalfields. Dr. Griffiths, the corporation's director for personnel policy, told the steelworkers on Monday that the corporation was "bust", a background of half-price steel, and a loss of 100,000 jobs in the next six months of the year, he was clearly more than speaking the truth. This being so, it is difficult to see how British Steel can even offer of 2 per cent it may well have made a mistake in pitching its

asked to cooperate in further heavy redundancies, and they find it hard to understand why British miners, who are supplying them with high-cost coking coal, seem likely to be awarded 20 per cent or more while they have to make do with two.

But to understand the steel workers' reaction is not to advocate the payment of a larger sum all round. It is simply to emphasize that the policy the corporation should have pursued was to say that, since the cupboard is bare, there would be no overall payment: any increases awarded would be a direct consequence only of agreements guaranteeing higher productivity in individual plants. Such a line might have been seen as realistic, rather than "insulting", and it would have been in accord with the new trend that seems, at last, to be emerging in pay settlements.

Since the new government took office, it has been feared that rising living costs would inevitably be followed by rapidly escalating wage settlements. In fact, it seems possible that earnings are now beginning to decelerate, as unemployment gains speed. A settlement by the miners in the region of 20 per cent towards the

sponse to Iran

It is highly dangerous to Western interests to delay one moment longer a Western push to defuse the Middle East situation by at long last assuring a fair deal both for Palestinians and for Jews. For the Americans whose policies have so long denied it to themselves and, by association, in some measure to their allies also.

Yours faithfully,
P. ROBERTS,
Chairman,
F.R. 100,000
Grays, Surrey.
November 30.

Go west

From Professor Gwyn A. Williams
Sir, I have been transfixed by your editorial of December 1 in which, citing the Reverend Abernethy Waugh, you assert that "the people of Britain become wiser as you go

farther west". You expressed reservations about Plymouth but were firm on Taunton.

May I point out that the Rhodda, Merthyr Tydfil, Cardiff (West) and even Ebbw Vale lie to the west of Taunton? Angles of course was a heartland of Druidism until its recent fall from grace, but it is pipped at the post by Bardsey Island which boasts more Saints per square metre than any inhabited region west of Iran. In this reckoning, surely, the wisest men in Britain must include not merely Mr. Nicholas Edwards but Mr. Dafydd Wigley, Welsh Nationalist MP for Caernarfon, who has been so eloquent recently on "the scourged side of materialism and Englishness sweeping the country".

Yours faithfully,
GWYN A. WILLIAMS,
83-Pencilly Road,
Llandaff,
Cardiff (West).
December 1.

Answering Vatican charges

From Monsignor F. A. Miles
Sir, It is not surprising that Protestant theologians should defend the cause of "freedom of interpretation" (December 1). Such freedom is intrinsic to Protestantism.

What is surprising is that Catholics should have signed the letter. Catholics know that the official teachers and shepherds of the flock are the Pope and the bishops. Anyone else who teaches, theologian or otherwise, acts as a delegate of those bishops upon whom rests responsibility for preserving the content of Faith. St. Paul's letters to Timothy and Titus leave no doubt about this.

The Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith acts in the name of the Holy Father and the bishops in matters of interpretation of doctrine and Scripture. To suggest that it has no right to question a theologian whose expressed opinions about the Resurrection and the Virgin Birth appear to be unwelcome is surely un-Catholic. For the Congregation not to ask the question is to deny the authority of the theologians; but it would be falling in its duty to those who look to be fed with Christ's truth.

Yours faithfully,
F. A. MILES,
Bishop's Rectory,
22 George Street,
Portsmouth Square.

From Mr T. J. Finigan
Sir, Professor Lash and others (December 1) are keen to criticise the procedures used by the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith in its examination of the opinions of Professor Schillebeeckx. They leave open the question of whether such an examination ought to take place at all. To many, the prospect of Rome's investigation of the doctrine of the Resurrection, or of the authority of an author may itself seem abhorrent.

However, Pope Paul VI, through his pontificate consistently urged that theologians within the Catholic Church should remain loyal to the magisterium, an expression of the Faith in its examination of the opinions of Professor Schillebeeckx. They leave open the question of whether such an examination ought to take place at all. To many, the prospect of Rome's investigation of the doctrine of the Resurrection, or of the authority of an author may itself seem abhorrent.

Britain's stance in Europe

From Mr Robert Jackson, MEP for Upper Thames (Conservative)

Sir, In his excellent valedictory dispatch earlier this year from Paris, Sir Nicholas Henderson remarked that, while pragmatism might be the right philosophy for governing a homogeneous nation state like Britain, it would not suffice in dealing with the long term problems involved in the building of a united Europe.

The truth of this has become very apparent in the crisis surrounding Britain's contribution to the Community budget where the posture of successive British governments has been marked by a failure of analysis, and a series of tactical over-reactions and short term considerations over the long term.

In relation to the new Government, one aspect of this is the way in which it has been converted—quite rightly in its present demand for £650 million more EEC money to be spent in Britain from its firmly held (but mistaken) view of only a few weeks ago that getting the Community to spend more in Britain was no part of the solution. I welcome this shift of position but

Plans for closures at British Steel

From Dr Jeremy Bray, MP for Motherwell and Wishaw (Labour)

Sir, Many of us predicted the abandonment of the target of the British Steel Corporation breaking even by March 1980. But I for one did not foresee that the Government would maintain its refusal to finance losses after March 1980, despite the abandonment of the break-even target. The immediate consequence is that BSC is being forced into a chaotic closure. But even these will not avoid losses. The only alternatives left are for BSC to sell good assets at give-away prices to competitors; or to borrow at ruinous interest rates without Treasury guarantee by mortgaging specific assets; or lastly to undertake window-dressing borrowing with half concealed Treasury guarantees.

First, the closures. The suggestions of a further 32,000 redundancies are making at Llanwern and the mills at Port Talbot, leaving Ravenscraig alone to operate as an integrated steel works for flat products, are seen by steel workers as vandalism on the part of BSC management. They can equally be seen as a move on the part of BSC management to maintain at least the basic structure of the industry intact in the face of irrational, uncalculating dogmatism on the part of the Government. But the closures will not leave any part of plant of BSC unharmed. Within Scotland, perfectly viable works like the plate mills at Dalzell and Clydebridge, the tube mill at Clydesdale and the special steels plant at Craigneuk Works, will be threatened, as well as the remnants of steel rolling at Gt. Glasgow. There will be similar threats in other areas as well.

The plants that will be maintained suffer more from technical inefficiencies due to the scarcity of highly qualified staff than they do from overmanning at less skilled levels. Where de-manning is required it needs the cooperation of unions, which has been forthcoming. But already, in the face of present policies, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation has been asked to participate in consultative machinery and withdrawn from all negotiations on manpower restructuring. Whether in building up or running down, the

Government has forced BSC to forfeit the cooperation of its own employees.

The policies and circumstances which have caused difficulties in the steel industry will affect all British manufacturing industries. The steel industry is not unique. It is its capital intensity, making it particularly vulnerable to recession, its recent investment in new capacity, its affliction by the stock cycle, its commitment to capital goods customer industries, and its exposure to international competition by the home industry of its product, that make it the first to suffer. But the combination of savage deflation and an overvalued pound will grievously damage all manufacturing industry. If the Government persists in its policies, it will destroy a quarter of British manufacturing industry within the next five years. And it will not be the least efficient quarter.

There must be some members of the Government who have some doubts about the wisdom of present Government policies. These policies stem from absolute reliance on the formulae relating public sector borrowing to the money supply, and the money supply to inflation. Will they at least read the recent Bank of England discussion paper by Taylor and Threadgold, which shows that on recommended inflation accounting principles, the real general government borrowing requirement has generally been modest or negative? Will they reflect that the recessionary implications of trying further to reduce the borrowing requirement is supported by Hendry and Deaton's work on the counter-vailing tendency of personal saving to increase at times of inflation? And do they realise as Higgs has shown that their current policies are rapidly increasing the net national wealth of the public sector, by writing down the real value of public sector debt and pauperising the rest of the economy? Is that really what they want?

Will Ministers realise that their dogmatic colleagues in the Treasury, and the Departments of Industry and Trade, are on the wrong track, that they have not thought through their policies, and that they have not examined the evidence dispassionately?

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY BRAY,
House of Commons.
December 3.

Siting a London heliport

From Mr P. R. Hinckley
Sir, Today (December 5) the Greater London Council is taking a decision that, if approved, will affect the whole of central London, namely the construction of a heliport on the north bank of the Thames, near St. Paul's.

In June of this year the Greater London Council, through its Planning and Communications Policy Committee, gave permission to the British Helicopter Advisory Board to establish a floating helicopter pad on the Thames at Trig Lane, subject to the timetable of flights being agreed with the riparian councils. These councils, City Corporation, Westminster, Lambeth, Southwark and Tower Hamlets, all opposed this proposed development.

Until now, helicopters have only utilized the heliport at Battersea but with this new heliport it is intended that these machines should fly over the most densely populated part of London. In view of the siting of the proposed heliport, it will not be possible for the populace to avoid the inconvenience that must result. The noise, fumes and dirt will affect the most built-up length of the river, as it is most likely that the bulk of the passengers will be carried from Heathrow which will entail the helicopters endeavouring to fly along the river.

In September the Civil Aviation Authority made provision for a public hearing in respect of the renewal of a licence for helicopter flights between Heathrow and Gatwick due to the residential opposition. This present development will affect a far greater number of people as the machines will be landing, not merely passing over at height.

In view of the conflict that has arisen between the riparian councils and the Greater London Council on this far reaching decision it is essential that the Minister call a decision in for thorough investigation so that the full implications can be studied.

Yours faithfully,
P. R. HINCKLEY,
512 Queen's Quay,
38 Upper Thames Street, EC4.
December 4.

On the medieval farm

From the Reverend P. L. C. Richards
Sir, If it is costing us £1,000 million to maintain the medieval agricultural systems of France and Germany, surely we can somehow scrape together enough to preserve the strip fields of Laxton?

As one of those whose way of life has been preserved by your revival, I am, your obedient servant,
P. L. C. RICHARDS,
The Venns,
Sharpness,
Gloucestershire.
November 28.

From Professor A. M. Everitt and others
Sir, Regarding the serious threat to Laxton and its fields mentioned by Dr Joan Thirkell and others in your issue of November 28, may we make four points?

1. This is a major historic site. Laxton represents a unique working survival of a type of agricultural landscape which characterized much of Lowland England for a millennium.

2. The origins of English field systems have come under increasing scrutiny since the Orwings' classic study of Laxton in *The Open Fields* (1958). The discovery of a Roman British site is one fact amongst many suggesting that these fields now call for a fresh investigation in the light of recent research.

I am uneasy about the speed with which it appears to have occurred and I hope that its implications are even now fully understood by the Government.

The fact is that there will be no long term solution to Britain's EEC budget problem which does not come to terms with the institutional factors that have permitted the imbalance between agricultural and other forms of Community spending that lies at the root of the British problem.

This is why it is in the British interest that the Community budget becomes what the treaty clearly intended it to become—a genuine instrument for the setting of priorities and the control of expenditure operated jointly by the European Parliament and the Budget Council. The Government's mistaken vote at the Budget Council two weeks ago against the European Parliament's amendments on farm spending—a vote which may now lead the Parliament to reject the whole budget—was a mistake because it subordinated this long term British interest in a proper development of the Community's budgetary procedure to an immediate short term tactical consideration (the appease-

ment of France in the week before Dublin).

The Government is now advancing similar short term arguments for the acceptance of a supplementary budget now before the European Parliament, which would provide credits for a year-end expenditure of some £250 million over the past year on dumping dairy products on the world market. No considerations of expediency could justify agreement to this pernicious policy, which amounts to a surrender of one of the largest factors in the British budget problem.

Getting our way in Europe and making a success of it is going to involve our Ministers and officials in much more hard—principled—thinking than they have hitherto played. And the way we will know when we British have learned to play the Community game according to the rules will be the day when we give up the present practice of "own goals".

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT JACKSON,
30 Erleigh Road,
Reading.
December 4.

Licensing pornography

From Mr David Avery
Sir, As a former City councillor for the West End of Westminster, I am worried by the howl of anger which has greeted the report of Professor Williams and his colleagues on the pornography business.

The horror which has greeted the suggestion that pornographic bookshops and cinemas should be licensed takes no cognisance of the fact that the bookshops already exist in vast numbers and that pornographic cinemas flourish in the guise of film clubs. To put one's head in the sand and refuse to consider licensing them will not make them disappear. Licensing by local authority is the only way to achieve the control necessary to mitigate the impact of their street displays upon local residents, visitors and shoppers.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID AVERY,
48 Hanover House,
St John's Wood High Street, NW8.

Assisted places scheme

From Mr James Cobban
Sir, Your Education Correspondent asks in today's issue (November 30) "who is backing the assisted places scheme?"

It has the support of many who accept the proposition that as long as we have independent schools it is in the interests both of the nation and of the children concerned that able boys and girls from every background should have the opportunity of sharing in what they have to offer; who believe that selection by cheque-book; and who are reluctant to accept that there is no way in which the two sectors of education can work together.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES COBBAN,
The Old Vicarage,
Stretton,
Abingdon,
Oxfordshire.

Too much hot air?

From Mr Tom Hooson, MP for Brecon and Radnor (Conservative)

Sir, Most Government buildings, in which I include the House of Parliament, tend to be absurdly overheated. As a contribution to both energy and money saving and to human comfort, isn't it time we all cooled a bit?

Yours faithfully,
TOM HOOSON,
Maesmawr,
Brecon, Powys.

Wolfgang Amadeus Losley

From Mr Fritz Spiegl
Sir, Karajan's Ninth, Klemperer's Eroica and Richter's Emperor?

Yours faithfully,
FRITZ SPIEGL,
4 Windermere Terrace,
Liverpool.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

December 4: The Queen held an investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The King and Queen of Tonga visited Her Majesty and remained to luncheon.

The Right Hon. Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister), and First Lord of the Treasury had an audience of the Queen this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, visited the University of Cambridge.

This afternoon His Royal Highness toured Ruston Village College.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Chancellor of the University of Wales, this morning viewed an exhibition of the work of the Cardiff University Centre in Central Hall, University College, Cardiff.

His Royal Highness this afternoon visited the Round House Day Centre, Barry, South Glamorgan, and the subsequent visit to the Abbeyfield Society, visited by Dan Evans, 43 St Nicholas Road, Barry.

The Prince of Wales, President of the International Council of United World Colleges, visited today the College, St Donat's, South Glamorgan.

His Royal Highness, attended by the Lord Edward Adeane, travelled today by air to the Queen's Flight.

The Princess Anne, Queen Mark Phillips, accompanied by Captain Mark Phillips, accepted the Honorary Livings of the Worshipful Company of Linen at Barber-Sutton's Hall, Manchester, and afterwards, was present at luncheon.

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

Her Royal Highness and Captain Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs Andrew Feilden, were present this evening at the Westminster Ball in aid of "Birthright" at the Hilton Hotel, London.

KENSINGTON PALACE

December 4: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, today visited the Shoe Show, arranged by the Crafts Council at the Institute of Contemporary Art, and presented the Shoe Award.

The Lady Anne Tennant was in attendance.

Her Royal Highness, Master of the Bench, this evening dined in Hall at Lincoln's Inn.

The Lady Anne Tennant and the Lord Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE

December 4: Commandant S. A. McBride today had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Commandant-in-Chief, Women's Royal Army Corps, upon relinquishing her appointment as Director of the Service.

Commandant E. S. A. Craig-McCarty also had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon assuming her appointment as Director of the Women's Royal Army Corps.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this evening honoured the Royal Society of Arts with her presence at Dinner afterwards presented the Albert Medal for 1979 to Sir Robert Mayer.

The Hon Mrs John Mulholland has succeeded Lady Fergus as Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh opens the new headquarters of Marine Society at the former Archbishop Temple's School.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the Royal Society of Arts, awards for design management at the society's house, John Adam Street, 9.40; as senior fellow of the Council of Engineering Institutions, presents MacRobert Award, Buckingham Palace, 12.30.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother dines with the benches at Middle Temple, 7.45.

The Duchess of Kent opens house for the Stars Organisation for Spastics, 38 Duxford Close, Camberwell, 3.40.

Princess Alexandra presents awards for C & A National Schools Choir Competition in the evening at the Royal Albert Hall, 7.20.

Exhibition: British shoes since 1790, ICA Gallery, Nash House, Carlton House Terrace, 12-13; paintings by Adolphus Grimshaw, Southampton Museum and Art Gallery, 11-12.

Talk: "The London Bus" by Oliver Green, Museum of London, 1.10; "Vikings in Lincoln", illustrated lecture by Dr Laurens Adams, Education Centre, Lincoln, 7.20.

Luncheon music: Madeline Whitaker, violin, and Sally Heine, piano, 1.15.

Richard Townsend plays Mendelssohn, Franck and Brahms, 1.15; organ recital by Graham Loe-Cox, St Bride's Church, 1.15; Anne Maza, soprano, and Judith Buckle, mezzo-soprano, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.15.

Concert: Advent Carols by students of King's College, St Margaret's, Westminster, 6 p.m.; St John's Wood, 6 p.m.; St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

Memorial service: Baroness Skirringham of Queens, St Margaret's, Westminster, 11.30.

Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, Garscote Chapel, Welton, Lincolnshire, 11.30.

Baroness Skirringham, novel: Sir Louis Cluckstein, Lubbock, 11.30.

St John's Wood, 6 p.m.; St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, 3 p.m.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. M. D. Davis and Miss M. S. B. Chodakowski

The engagement is announced between the youngest son of Major R. S. Davis, MB, TD, and the late Mrs Marie Davis (nee Baroness von Graevenitz), and Monica, youngest daughter of Baron Janus von Chodakowski and Baroness Marianne Chodakowski (nee Brauhoff).

Mr G. Graham and Miss B. A. Isherwood

The engagement is announced between the youngest son of Mr and Mrs G. Graham, of Gidea Park, Essex, and Barbara, only daughter of the late Mrs E. M. Isherwood, of Romford, Essex.

Mr J. L. Morris and Miss S. J. Houghton

The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. L. Morris, of Havant, Hampshire, and Stephanie Joyce, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Houghton, of Fresham Lodge, Chert, Surrey.

Mr P. G. Arbuthnot and Miss F. G. Terry-Engell

The marriage took place on Saturday, December 1, at St Peter's, Eaton Square of Mr Peter Geoffrey Arbuthnot, son of the late Mr Michael Arbuthnot, and Mrs Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. M. Terry-Engell, of Guernsey, the Rev D. Tillyer officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was

attended by Rowan Tinn, and Delphine and Melanie de Seltzer. Mr Anthony Nissen was best man. A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Major J. P. O. Beddard and Miss F. V. Brookling

The marriage took place on Tuesday, December 4, at St Lawrence's, Piccadilly, between Major Jonathan Beddard, The Royal Green Jackets, son of the late Mr T. E. Beddard, and Miss F. V. Brookling, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Granville Brookling of Towce, Cambridgeshire, Devon. The Rev W. P. Baddeley officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was

attended by Rowan Tinn, and Delphine and Melanie de Seltzer. Mr Anthony Nissen was best man. A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Mr S. Hawke and Miss C. Mackenzie Smith

The marriage took place on December 1, in Sydney, Australia, of Mr Simon Hawke, son of Professor Sir John Hawke, of Sydney, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

Luncheons

Mr J. M. D. Davis and Miss M. S. B. Chodakowski

The engagement is announced between the youngest son of Major R. S. Davis, MB, TD, and the late Mrs Marie Davis (nee Baroness von Graevenitz), and Monica, youngest daughter of Baron Janus von Chodakowski and Baroness Marianne Chodakowski (nee Brauhoff).

Mr G. Graham and Miss B. A. Isherwood

The engagement is announced between the youngest son of Mr and Mrs G. Graham, of Gidea Park, Essex, and Barbara, only daughter of the late Mrs E. M. Isherwood, of Romford, Essex.

Mr J. L. Morris and Miss S. J. Houghton

The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. L. Morris, of Havant, Hampshire, and Stephanie Joyce, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Houghton, of Fresham Lodge, Chert, Surrey.

Mr P. G. Arbuthnot and Miss F. G. Terry-Engell

The marriage took place on Saturday, December 1, at St Peter's, Eaton Square of Mr Peter Geoffrey Arbuthnot, son of the late Mr Michael Arbuthnot, and Mrs Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. M. Terry-Engell, of Guernsey, the Rev D. Tillyer officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was

attended by Rowan Tinn, and Delphine and Melanie de Seltzer. Mr Anthony Nissen was best man. A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Major J. P. O. Beddard and Miss F. V. Brookling

The marriage took place on Tuesday, December 4, at St Lawrence's, Piccadilly, between Major Jonathan Beddard, The Royal Green Jackets, son of the late Mr T. E. Beddard, and Miss F. V. Brookling, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Granville Brookling of Towce, Cambridgeshire, Devon. The Rev W. P. Baddeley officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was

attended by Rowan Tinn, and Delphine and Melanie de Seltzer. Mr Anthony Nissen was best man. A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Mr S. Hawke and Miss C. Mackenzie Smith

The marriage took place on December 1, in Sydney, Australia, of Mr Simon Hawke, son of Professor Sir John Hawke, of Sydney, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

The marriage took place in Istanbul on November 22 of Mr J. S. Thesiger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. K. Thesiger, Orchard Cottage, Stoke Trister, Wiltshire, and Miss Catherine Mackenzie Smith, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Mackenzie, Smith, of Winchester, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thesiger and Miss S. Bayborn

Dinners

Mr J. M. D. Davis and Miss M. S. B. Chodakowski

The engagement is announced between the youngest son of Major R. S. Davis, MB, TD, and the late Mrs Marie Davis (nee Baroness von Graevenitz), and Monica, youngest daughter of Baron Janus von Chodakowski and Baroness Marianne Chodakowski (nee Brauhoff).

Mr G. Graham and Miss B. A. Isherwood

The engagement is announced between the youngest son of Mr and Mrs G. Graham, of Gidea Park, Essex, and Barbara, only daughter of the late Mrs E. M. Isherwood, of Romford, Essex.

Mr J. L. Morris and Miss S. J. Houghton

The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. L. Morris, of Havant, Hampshire, and Stephanie Joyce, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Houghton, of Fresham Lodge, Chert, Surrey.

Mr P. G. Arbuthnot and Miss F. G. Terry

Special Focus

Carry on nurse-as the money runs out



West Middlesex Hospital: peeling walls tell their own story.

als all over the country, old, some new, are g themselves for the stable but apparently able task of saving as part of the nment's spending cuts. n der Vat spent a week of the old hospitals to get idea of the problems ed.

members of the Ealing, Hammer and Hounslow Area Health meet today to consider the most agenda in the authority's short. After refusing on October 24 to any cuts in local health services their view would adversely affect they will today consider a threat them to the Government if they comply with strict cash limits. The big hospitals whose future end on the outcome is the West x Hospital in Isleworth, an in- which is not unexpected. The Health Service in that there are others like it all over the country vholly typical because the service some of the most modern hospitals orld.

est Middlesex Hospital stands on site in the east of Heathrow flatlands outer west London, has more than enough problems, hen deriving directly from the e place. It is by a large margin al asset and responsibility of e Health District, but only be- e supervised by the Ealing mith and Hounslow Area Health e (AHA) which in turn comes e North-West Thames Regional uthority (RHA). At the top of the urve tree, a mighty growth of ndariness, the Department of nd Social Security (DHSS). One w things the National Health Ser- (S) is not short of initials, rative else it does not lack, accord- ics, it bureaucracy. With rare e, the Hounslow DMT sav- g list of possible savings d to the AHA that districts should amated, even though this would arp cuts in administrative posts ap threaten their own careers. gificant that this proposal would e more money than any of the t long list sent to the AHA, t about £400,000. In the meantime, has been shelved but only be- e has announced since the list was p that it plans to eliminate one e the NHS superfluous. With e may account for one third, isor to the "West Mid", as it is a local residents, cannot fail to e the obvious effects of previous e spending limits, economies and e cutting which have quite e going on here and elsewhere e the NHS began in 1948.

SS spokesman told *The Times* Government shared the view that S. bureaucracy is unwieldy and e primed. At the moment, Eng- and and Wales are separately d has 14 RHAs, 90 AHAs and dics. The excision of the AHAs e thus theoretically cut the e by 35 to 40 per cent, though e their functions and the jobs that e them would have to devolve on icts. The DHSS expects to publish eative document on this before e. Pending final decision on e rate cuts, the potential saving e quantified, but there was doubt e that these economies would e like enough to render serious euts in the NHS superfluous. With e may account for one third, isor to the "West Mid", as it is a local residents, cannot fail to e the obvious effects of previous e spending limits, economies and e cutting which have quite e going on here and elsewhere e the NHS began in 1948.

management is imposing a cut of 20 per cent in all consumption in order to save £76,000 a year. With the exception of the "new" medical block, opened in 1968 and itself a dispiriting example of how to waste precious resources by not spending them, the roof of this sprawling place, which started life as a workhouse in 1874, has never been insulated nor have its great, ill-fitting windows been double-glazed. Thus expensive waves of precious warmth are wasted upwards at huge expense and to no purpose other than, perhaps, to tickle the bellies of the passing jumbo jets as they skim the hospital roof on their approach to Heathrow.

In the medical block I saw bathrooms with their doors open but shielded by portable screens. The reason for this arrangement is that these bathrooms are so over-crowded that patients would come close to suffocation if the doors were closed. On the other side of the same building, the bathrooms are so cold as to be almost unusable in winter.

The block is the most modern major facility at the hospital. The lifts constantly go wrong. One of the four main lifts has a special control which enables staff to whisk cardiac patients straight up to the heart unit in cases where every second counts. Medical staff fear that somebody will die one day by getting stuck in this lift.

Eight years after it was built, the block was reduced to chaos because its floors were cracking up. The disruption lasted two years. Sinks are blocked, there are cracks in the walls, the plaster is peeling off in many places, a consultant's office has a hole in its wall and the wards are so designed that a maximum of seven out of 30 patients can be seen from the duty nurse's desk. Of the 200 beds in the block, 44 are occupied by long-term patients who should not be there at all but have nowhere else to go. There are cubicles and rooms with no alarm bell and others where patients cannot reach the light switches from their beds.

The most dramatic section of a general hospital is, of course, its casualty department. Here the West Middlesex is truly under strain. A stream of ambulances delivers on average one casualty every six minutes, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, year in, year out. The impression of being close to the front line in an unending war is probably heightened by the vaguely idyllic paint peeling off the walls. The burden on this department, the one which truly picks up the pieces of human frailty and carelessness, violence and stupidity, has been doubled and redoubled in recent years by special problems elsewhere within the fief of the same AHA. Recent labour troubles at the Charing Cross Hospital in Hammersmith have prevented that much more generously funded establishment from offering emergency services.

In the other direction, the still only half-completed new hospital in Ealing is a long way from being able to offer general hospital services. Ambulances, themselves hard-pressed to cope with the demand on their services, have no time to make speculative tours: they head for the hospital in west London they know for certain will be open.

A shop steward claimed, though not in a hostile way, that the management is suffering from a Windmill complex—you know, the 'we never closed' approach. The consultant who runs it told me, not without pride, that the department had only once been forced to close, and then only for 12 hours a few years ago because of an unexpected staff shortage (or, perhaps more accurately, a staff shortage so much greater than usual that even they noticed).

The District Finance Officer, the characterised accountant member of the DMT, said that the West Middlesex had a lower unit-cost than any other hospital in the entire RHA area except one (which is not a general hospital anyway). "What other business with an annual turnover of £1.1m would employ only three chartered accountants to control its finances?" he asked, rhetorically. The district budget, which is made up of 70 departmental sub-budgets, is £1.1m short on present needs even before the latest government cuts take effect.

The decrepit buildings of the West Middlesex itself are said by administrators to be in pressing need of maintenance to the tune of £500,000. The most urgently needed repairs would cost £200,000 and ought to be done at once. This means that the true shortfall should be seen not as £1.1m but as £1.6m. The department, for years the special victim of fund-starvation, recently produced a list of simple alterations to the heating system which would cost £27,000 and would pay for themselves in 20 months. The list was handwritten because the department has no secretary. The suggestions are almost certain to be turned down.

The hospital has 839 beds to serve the emergency needs of 202,000 people in its district and another 78,000 in Ealing until that area is able to rely on its own hospital. It is staffed by 820 nurses, 160 doctors or equivalent, 180 professional and technical people, 260 administrative and clerical personnel and 520 ancillaries. It is an "acute" hospital: 95 per cent of

its medical and 45 per cent of its surgical patients are emergency admissions. It also offers a wide range of out-patient services.

Most people become involved with hospitals in the "hatch, match and dispatch" areas of their lives. The West Middlesex offers everything from ante-natal care to post-mortem examinations. The hospital is the end of the line, the dumping ground for a society which steadily does less and less for the halt and the lame, the weak, the old and the deranged. A visit to the physio-geriatric ward is a particularly salutary reminder of how important a general hospital is to the community.

This ward, carved out of what must originally have been corridor space, has beds for 19 people. It is always full. There is no waiting list because the need is so great that there is no point in keeping one open. The only way out of this malodorous place is feet first, and as soon as that happens, another individual who has lived beyond his time is delivered. All the patients suffer from what is politely known as dementia: in other words, the process of physical decay has sent them mad without killing them. Almost invariably, they are incontinent.

They tend to stay for two or three years until their stubborn bodies catch up with their dead minds. When I visited ward Q1, I met the saddest of sad cases: a woman of 48 plunged into premature senility by an accident with the anaesthetic during an operation. She may be there for 30 years.

If you need a blood test, you must seek out the haematology department. There is a room of 48 plunged into premature senility by an accident with the anaesthetic during an operation. She may be there for 30 years.

Please do not complain to the staff about the waiting conditions. The staff have to work under these conditions whilst you only visit. There is no money available for improvements. Any criticism should be sent to the sector administrator, the hospital and your local Member of Parliament.

Complaints are often made about waste of material and alleged low productivity by ancillary workers in the NHS. I came across no evidence of either. There were complaints that furniture had been scrapped and replaced rather than reupholstered. You can find people sitting around drinking tea during their shift, though it is hardly their fault if there is a temporary lull in admissions on one day. The hospital is supposed to be staffed so that it can deal with anything from broken thumb to an air crash. In most areas there is a staff shortage, and almost all the equipment, medical or otherwise, that I saw seemed distinctly second-hand, right down to the envelopes being re-labelled for re-use.

Labour relations seem better than average. The management thinks they are very good, if not perfect; the unions complain of lapses in communication and a tradition to tend to agree that things could be very much worse. During last year's "winter of discontent" the West Middlesex lost two days' work in strikes by ancillaries who were careful to ensure that patients were exposed to no risks. The lack of accommodation for staff, the high price of housing in the area, the dreadful state of the building fabric, the hard and often repugnant work and the shortcomings of local transport have signally failed to prevent whole families taking jobs at the West Middlesex and keeping them for years.

Given all the drawbacks, it was positively astounding to meet a young administrator in a senior post who said, "The health service is a super place if you are involved"; the consultant who said, "I was overcome when I got here by what a happy place this is. It runs on goodwill"; and the shop steward who said, "This is a damn good hospital—the people round here don't know how lucky they are."

Nevertheless, the "West Mid", like its patients and the national economy upon which it depends, is far from well. What I have described is its condition before the latest cuts bite or in most cases have even been introduced.

The hospital has been given an impossible task by the AHA. It has been ordered to cut £500,000. The most urgently needed repairs would cost £200,000 and ought to be done at once. This means that the true shortfall should be seen not as £1.1m but as £1.6m. The department, for years the special victim of fund-starvation, recently produced a list of simple alterations to the heating system which would cost £27,000 and would pay for themselves in 20 months. The list was handwritten because the department has no secretary. The suggestions are almost certain to be turned down.

Law Report December 4 1979

Exchange of contracts by telephone

Domb and another v Isoz

Before Lord Justice Buckley, Lord Justice Bridge and Lord Justice Templeman

[Judgments delivered Nov 29]

A solicitor acting for a vendor or purchaser of a house who holds the other party's signed part of the contract has his client's ostensible authority to effect an exchange of contracts. There was no reason why the transaction constituting the exchange should not be effected in any manner recognised by the law, and the purchase, purported to effect such an exchange, created a binding contract.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Albert Domb, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, from the dismissal by Mr Brian Dillon, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge, of their action for specific performance and/or damages against the defendants, Dr Cecil Isoz, of 34 Erskine Hill, Brent, London, who had agreed to sell her home to them (*The Times*, August 1978).

for the purchase of 34 Erskine Hill, signed by the plaintiffs and a cheque for the deposit, with a transaction by telephone. The question was whether they achieved their object.

Mr Redstone released Mr Bond from the order to hold the plaintiffs' part of the contract to the plaintiffs' part of the contract signed by Dr Isoz and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not keep any note of that conversation. Mr Bond was then transferred to Mr Redstone's secretary, who read: "Agreed irrevocable exchange of contracts as of now. 2/9/78. Complete."

The judge found as facts (1) that Mr Bond and Mr Redstone agreed on March 2, 1978, as the completion date of the second transaction; (2) that Mr Redstone was then transferred to Mr Bond and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not keep any note of that conversation. Mr Bond was then transferred to Mr Redstone's secretary, who read: "Agreed irrevocable exchange of contracts as of now. 2/9/78. Complete."

The judge found as facts (1) that Mr Bond and Mr Redstone agreed on March 2, 1978, as the completion date of the second transaction; (2) that Mr Redstone was then transferred to Mr Bond and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not keep any note of that conversation. Mr Bond was then transferred to Mr Redstone's secretary, who read: "Agreed irrevocable exchange of contracts as of now. 2/9/78. Complete."

The judge found as facts (1) that Mr Bond and Mr Redstone agreed on March 2, 1978, as the completion date of the second transaction; (2) that Mr Redstone was then transferred to Mr Bond and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not keep any note of that conversation. Mr Bond was then transferred to Mr Redstone's secretary, who read: "Agreed irrevocable exchange of contracts as of now. 2/9/78. Complete."

The judge found as facts (1) that Mr Bond and Mr Redstone agreed on March 2, 1978, as the completion date of the second transaction; (2) that Mr Redstone was then transferred to Mr Bond and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not keep any note of that conversation. Mr Bond was then transferred to Mr Redstone's secretary, who read: "Agreed irrevocable exchange of contracts as of now. 2/9/78. Complete."

The judge found as facts (1) that Mr Bond and Mr Redstone agreed on March 2, 1978, as the completion date of the second transaction; (2) that Mr Redstone was then transferred to Mr Bond and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not keep any note of that conversation. Mr Bond was then transferred to Mr Redstone's secretary, who read: "Agreed irrevocable exchange of contracts as of now. 2/9/78. Complete."

The judge found as facts (1) that Mr Bond and Mr Redstone agreed on March 2, 1978, as the completion date of the second transaction; (2) that Mr Redstone was then transferred to Mr Bond and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not keep any note of that conversation. Mr Bond was then transferred to Mr Redstone's secretary, who read: "Agreed irrevocable exchange of contracts as of now. 2/9/78. Complete."

The judge found as facts (1) that Mr Bond and Mr Redstone agreed on March 2, 1978, as the completion date of the second transaction; (2) that Mr Redstone was then transferred to Mr Bond and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not keep any note of that conversation. Mr Bond was then transferred to Mr Redstone's secretary, who read: "Agreed irrevocable exchange of contracts as of now. 2/9/78. Complete."

The judge found as facts (1) that Mr Bond and Mr Redstone agreed on March 2, 1978, as the completion date of the second transaction; (2) that Mr Redstone was then transferred to Mr Bond and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not keep any note of that conversation. Mr Bond was then transferred to Mr Redstone's secretary, who read: "Agreed irrevocable exchange of contracts as of now. 2/9/78. Complete."

The judge found as facts (1) that Mr Bond and Mr Redstone agreed on March 2, 1978, as the completion date of the second transaction; (2) that Mr Redstone was then transferred to Mr Bond and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not keep any note of that conversation. Mr Bond was then transferred to Mr Redstone's secretary, who read: "Agreed irrevocable exchange of contracts as of now. 2/9/78. Complete."

The judge found as facts (1) that Mr Bond and Mr Redstone agreed on March 2, 1978, as the completion date of the second transaction; (2) that Mr Redstone was then transferred to Mr Bond and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not keep any note of that conversation. Mr Bond was then transferred to Mr Redstone's secretary, who read: "Agreed irrevocable exchange of contracts as of now. 2/9/78. Complete."

The judge found as facts (1) that Mr Bond and Mr Redstone agreed on March 2, 1978, as the completion date of the second transaction; (2) that Mr Redstone was then transferred to Mr Bond and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not keep any note of that conversation. Mr Bond was then transferred to Mr Redstone's secretary, who read: "Agreed irrevocable exchange of contracts as of now. 2/9/78. Complete."

The judge found as facts (1) that Mr Bond and Mr Redstone agreed on March 2, 1978, as the completion date of the second transaction; (2) that Mr Redstone was then transferred to Mr Bond and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not keep any note of that conversation. Mr Bond was then transferred to Mr Redstone's secretary, who read: "Agreed irrevocable exchange of contracts as of now. 2/9/78. Complete."

The judge found as facts (1) that Mr Bond and Mr Redstone agreed on March 2, 1978, as the completion date of the second transaction; (2) that Mr Redstone was then transferred to Mr Bond and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not keep any note of that conversation. Mr Bond was then transferred to Mr Redstone's secretary, who read: "Agreed irrevocable exchange of contracts as of now. 2/9/78. Complete."

The judge found as facts (1) that Mr Bond and Mr Redstone agreed on March 2, 1978, as the completion date of the second transaction; (2) that Mr Redstone was then transferred to Mr Bond and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not keep any note of that conversation. Mr Bond was then transferred to Mr Redstone's secretary, who read: "Agreed irrevocable exchange of contracts as of now. 2/9/78. Complete."

The judge found as facts (1) that Mr Bond and Mr Redstone agreed on March 2, 1978, as the completion date of the second transaction; (2) that Mr Redstone was then transferred to Mr Bond and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not keep any note of that conversation. Mr Bond was then transferred to Mr Redstone's secretary, who read: "Agreed irrevocable exchange of contracts as of now. 2/9/78. Complete."

The judge found as facts (1) that Mr Bond and Mr Redstone agreed on March 2, 1978, as the completion date of the second transaction; (2) that Mr Redstone was then transferred to Mr Bond and was in a position to exchange it if he could be proved to have done so.

On February 9, Mr Bond telephoned Mr Redstone and told him he had received the necessary documents in relation to the third transaction. He did not

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
BELL'S

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

LAING

make ideas take shape

WALK IN WARM FASHION
in sheepskin from
Richard Draper
Coats & boots for him & her
Illustrated booklet & samples from
Richard Draper of Gloucestershire
Somerset BA5 6JA

- Stock markets**
FT Ind 425.3, up 4.6
FT Gilt 84.52, up 0.07
- Sterling**
\$2.1930, down 1.80 cents
Index 89.8, down 0.1
- Dollar**
Index 85.9, up 0.3
- Gold**
\$429 an ounce, down \$3.4
- 3-month money**
Inter-bank 16 15/16 to 17
Euro \$ 144 to 145

IN BRIEF

Lloyd's deposits up sharply next year

New members of the Lloyd's insurance market face huge increases in the sums they will be required to lodge with the market when underwriting policies.

The increases, which represent more than 100 per cent in some cases, will come into effect in January and are the most significant move to date in Lloyd's efforts to improve the chain of security behind its policies.

The new deposit levels are tied to individual members' premium limits. For example, in the case of a British national living in the United Kingdom and preparing to stand behind premiums of £250,000, the deposit requirement will rise from £30,000 to £62,500.

Only new members will be affected by the changes initially.

BL-Rolls-Royce link

British Leyland and Rolls-Royce Motors have decided to pool their expertise in the specialized design and manufacture of transmissions for tracked military vehicles. A new joint company, Trackpower Transmissions, will operate from premises in Coventry.

Mortgages worry

As many as 30,000 fewer mortgages could be available next year if all existing borrowers choose to extend their mortgage term instead of paying more when the mortgage interest rate is increased from 11.75 per cent to 15 per cent on January 1, the Provincial Building Society claimed.

Euronet expansion

The European Community's new on-line information service, known as Diane (Direct information access network for Europe), and using the Euronet data-transmission network, is likely to be opened up for access from the United States, Canada and Mexico, if problems of tariff structure can be solved.

EMI takeover

Thorn Electrical Industries appears to have gained control of EMI. Although the final acceptance figures will not be made known until this morning, Hambros, Thorn's merchant bankers, were fairly confident last night that the £164m bid will go unconditional.

Radio shares plan

Radio Clyde, the commercial station which serves the Glasgow and Strathclyde area of Scotland, is believed to be planning a Stock Exchange quotation under rule 163(2) in the new year. It will join Radios Orkney, Forth and Thames Valley in having its shares dealt in this way.

\$80m Eurobond issue

For the second time in a month the European Investment Bank is coming to London to raise capital from United Kingdom institutional investors. Kleinwort Benson is launching a \$80m 12-year Eurobond with a 11 1/2 per cent coupon which will be placed with British investors.

Airfix talks

A delegation of representatives from the Airfix Industries in Liverpool, which workers are occupying after the recent closure, will be joined by officials in London for talks with the Airfix board.

Britain resists EEC pressure for pledge on oil output

From Peter Norman

Brussels, Dec 4

Britain today withstood pressure from other EEC member states to commit itself formally to increasing production of North Sea oil in the event of a shortage of supplies in Europe.

West Germany and France were seeking a promise of increased output and an undertaking that Britain would give its partners preferential access to North Sea oil in cases of supply shortfalls below the 7 per cent limit of decline of which the International Energy Agency's oil sharing scheme begins to apply.

But Mr Norman Lamont, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Energy, told a meeting of energy ministers here that it was impossible for Britain to raise its oil production at short notice and that other EEC states were already seeking priority in obtaining oil shipments.

Observers here believe that the West Germans and French were attempting to test Britain's willingness to compromise on energy issues in the wake of last week's EEC summit in Dublin.

Although Mr Lamont said after today's meeting that he felt the other EEC states had gained a greater awareness of the British position, there was some irritation felt in other delegations.

"Sooner or later Great Britain has to decide whether it is on the side of the Nine or Opec", was the comment of one West German official today.

The British energy minister pointed out that the Community took 56 per cent of United Kingdom oil exports in the first eight months of this year.

accounting for one third of total production, and that these deliveries were made at a time when Britain had yet to become self-sufficient.

He said it was technically impossible to increase production, which in any event is scheduled to rise to 83 million tonnes next year from 76 million in 1979 and 50 million last year.

Today's meeting agreed to limit the European Community's overall oil imports to 472 million tonnes next year and submit this target to the meeting of the international energy agency in Paris next Monday.

Britain's import target was set at 12 million tonnes against 143 million tonnes for West Germany, 117 million tonnes for France and 103.5 million tonnes for Italy.

Among the smaller countries of Europe, targets were set at 42 million tonnes for Holland, 30 million tonnes for Belgium, 16.5 million tonnes for Denmark, 1.5 million for Ireland and 6.5 million in the case of Luxembourg.

David Watts writes from Jakarta: Indonesia with press for a moderate increase in the price of oil at the Caracas meeting of Opec this month, in line with its policy of gradually raising oil prices to the level of other substitute forms of energy.

Indonesia wants to ensure that the increase does not come as a shock to the western economies, pitching the world into a greater recession.

Professor Subarto, the mining minister, said: "The increase in the price of oil must be gradual over a long period so the world has time to adjust." He recommended that oil prices should be fixed for a 12-month period.

Heavy sales by Federal Reserve to aid dollar on foreign exchanges

From Frank Vogl

New York, Dec 4

The New York Federal Reserve Bank is again intervening in the foreign exchange market to strengthen the United States dollar, according to bankers here.

In the three months to the end of October the American monetary authorities sold \$4,139m (about £2,200m) of dollars in the markets to aid the dollar.

Mr Scott Pardee, senior vice-president and manager of foreign operations at the Fed here, commented today on official intervention, changes in interest rates, the effects of the Iranian crisis on the currency markets, the relationship between the dollar and changes in the European Monetary System and the Fed's swap lines with foreign central banks.

He suggested that some foreign exchange market traders had lost perspective on

the Iranian situation and the real reasons why the United States authorities decided to freeze Iranian official assets here.

This was a unique situation and that the Administration acted in direct response to a statement by an Iranian official that deposits might be withdrawn and indications from Iranian officials that Iran might repudiate its international debts, he said.

Mr Pardee said the foreign exchange market often exaggerated dangers, suffered from misconceptions of official policies and was sometimes influenced by a tendency among traders to swap gloomy scenarios, the current situation reflected this, he suggested.

Fears that some foreign governments might liquidate dollar holdings now because they viewed the blocking of Iranian funds as establishing a dangerous precedent was seen by some traders as a prime cause of the

Agreement in principle on the dual capacity role of jobbers and brokers
Stock Exchange decision over international traders

By Alison Mitchell

The Stock Exchange has agreed in principle to jobbers and brokers fulfilling a dual capacity role in international markets.

A meeting of the 46 members of the Stock Exchange Council decided yesterday that there must be some change to the framework of rules within which member firms conduct their business.

At present jobbers are only allowed to act as principals and brokers as agents. Feelings are running high over the issue but most agree that the Stock Exchange must move now to bring back some of the business lost to overseas dealers during the period of exchange control restrictions.

Although no decision has yet been made on how this will be done, the preferred route is to permit closer contact between jobbers and registered non-member market makers.

The next move will be for the commissions and dealings committee, headed by Mr Peter Stevens, to draft amendments to the rules and regulations on the basis of which the council can come to a decision.

It is not thought that these amendments can be put before the Council until January. Among the problems besetting the committee will be devising a register of non-member market makers; working out guidelines for whoever will police the new regula-

tions; and defining international dealing to avoid clashes over such shares as BP, Unilever and Royal Dutch Shell.

The solution is seen as a compromise over the possible introduction of the international dealer. Five of the major jobbing firms, supported by several brokers, have already sent the Council a letter asking for the right to compete, both as market makers and agents, in the international markets.

However, there is a strong faction in the opposite camp, who see the introduction of dual capacity in international markets as the first step towards a similar position on the domestic front.

The fear is that the spread of dual capacity will wreck the fixed commission structure and squeeze the small investor, and some of the member firms, out of the market altogether.

The introduction of international dealing has been under consideration by the Stock Exchange for the past five years but the abolition of exchange controls at the end of October has added a new impetus to the debate.

Moreover, the Stock Exchange is anxious to bring about fundamental changes in its rules before they are examined by the Restrictive Practices Court in 1982.

AEG 'breakeven' plan involves DM1,600m funding and cutback of 13,000 jobs

From Darre Delamade

Frankfurt, Dec 4

AEG Telefunken disclosed details today of a wide-ranging reorganization that will bring West Germany's troubled electrical goods company as much as DM1,600m (423m) in new funds, and eliminate about 13,000 jobs (some 10 per cent) by the end of next year.

The net loss of the parent company this year is expected to total DM 960m, with slightly more than half coming from the cost and write-off associated with the reorganization.

Herr Walter Cipa, management board chairman, announced that he would not seek renewal of his contract, which expires next August. No successor was named.

Herr Cipa also announced the widely-expected nomination to the supervisory board of Herr Hans Friderichs, chief executive of Dresdner Bank and a former Economics Minister. Herr Friderichs is expected to be designated chairman at a special shareholders' meeting being called on January 15, to approve the reorganization plan.

Herr Hellmuth Buddenberg, chairman of Deutsche BP and

Herr Gerd Wollburg, deputy chairman of MAN have been nominated to the board and

Herr Hans Grobe, former chief executive is leaving it.

Herr Cipa claimed that the financial reorganization would enable AEG to break even next year and show a slight profit in 1981.

It involves the reduction of nominal capital to a relationship of 3:1 to DM 310m from DM 930m.

A consortium of 25 banks will underwrite a new issue of DM 50 nominal shares totalling DM 310m. The price of the new shares is DM 130, providing DM 930m in new equity.

The banks have agreed to consolidate DM 2,000m in an eight-year loan with an interest rate two percentage points below the current market rate.

Herr Cipa ruled out any form of government aid. However, insurance companies, stock exchanges and other financial concerns are to give a "gesture of solidarity" with two private placements at about market terms.

One placement, up to DM

155m, is designed for insurance companies, and contains an option to purchase new shares at a ratio of 2:1, also DM 150 each. The loan needs the approval of federal authorities. The other placement, between DM 200m and DM 450m, is for foreign banks unable to take part in the capital measures, as well as other industrial enterprises.

The capital measures will be retroactive to December 31 this year, and will be reflected in the year's balance-sheet. Subject to approval of the banks, the new shares will be sold to private investors, although AEG officials conceded that it would depend on the market's evaluation of the reorganization whether there would be any buyers.

Herr Cipa emphasized that the financial moves are flank measures for the structural reorganization. This would cost AEG less than DM100m, compared with the expected DM550m loss for 1979.

Most of the 13,000 jobs cuts could be achieved through natural wastage and retirements.

The plan includes the proposed shutdown of the AEG-Kanis gas turbine plant, the reorganization of the electronic guidance systems sector and

concentration of "brown" goods production.

Most of the structural moves affect only the domestic group. One overseas measure, however, is the suspension of "brown" goods sales, chiefly colour television sets, in Great Britain. Last year, these represented 16 per cent of AEG's £28m British turnover. Television sales are already being phased out. Next year, even without television sales, British turnover is budgeted to reach £38m.

The only sectors still needing a solution, Herr Cipa continued, were the Olympia-Werke office products unit, weak areas of Telefunken, Fernseh und Rundfunk and the entertainment electronics sector. A more rational organization was also needed in motor production.

Herr Cipa said his decision to step down as chief executive is my own, not the board's. He wanted to make way for someone "not burdened with the frictions" inevitably created in the reorganization of the past five years.

It is generally considered that Herr Cipa's successor will come from outside the company. He announced that Herr



Herr Hans Friderichs: expected to become new chairman

Josef Stoffels, former marketing director of Grundig, is to join AEG next year, and eventually take over marketing in the household goods division.

Herr Cipa also disclosed that orders will reach a volume of DM14,500m this year, about the same as last. Turnover is expected to rise 2 per cent to DM14,400m.

Warning notes in row over US antitrust law

The row over multiple

damages claims taken against United Kingdom companies under United States antitrust laws took a new turn yesterday with the publication in London of diplomatic notes sent out by each government.

The American note talked of "a confrontational rather than co-operative approach" to resolving international trade issues. The British note says such attempts to resolve differences had only a limited success, not least because those aspects of United States law to which Britain had taken exception had limited the freedom of action of the American government in seeking solutions.

The row centres on the Protection of Trading Interests Bill going through Parliament. It would permit companies to recover the punitive element of multiple damages judgments made in the United States allowing them recovery from the United Kingdom assets of the company granted the damages in the American courts.

These damages are compensation to an injured party multiplied—often to treble the original amount—to such an extent as to become punitive.

Serious concern about United Kingdom moves to redress the punitive element of damages is expressed in the United States note. The private reple damage action is a crucial aspect of American antitrust enforcement, and the note adds: "Interference with this mechanism would be as objectionable to us as interference with the imposition of criminal fines."

The United States suggests there should be discretion for the United Kingdom Secretary of State to intervene in punitive damage cases, but the British note says this is wrong in principle.

Nevertheless the United Kingdom undertakes to look again at this issue in so far as it is possible to take account of American concerns, provided that "did not prejudice" the overall objective of this part of the Bill.

Little change in UK reserves

Britain's official reserves

were little changed last month, after substantial falls in the previous two months when Britain's reserves overtook those of the United States.

Reserves dropped by \$81m to \$22,417m at the end of November.

However there was an underlying net rise of £7m, accounted for by new public sector borrowing under the exchange cover scheme and debt repayments.

The very slight change in Britain's reserves partly reflects how little the Bank of England intervened in the exchange markets during the month. But there were probably quite significant outflows of private capital during November as British investors took advantage of their new freedom to move as much money overseas as they wanted to. This was more than matched by inflows of funds into London. Hence the pound rose during November from about \$2.07 to over \$2.19. The

inflows stepped up after the jump in Minimum Lending Rate on November 15, which made yields on deposits in Britain relative to those overseas. Money has also been pulled into London by the Iranian-United States crisis.

Sterling is seen as an oil-backed currency, and thus there was no particular reason for the dollar's recovery—it was probably a technical adjustment to its sharp fall on Monday.

During November \$510m of British public sector debt was

repaid overseas. The Water Council made a \$200m scheduled repayment to Iran, appearing as the American freezing of Iranian assets.

New foreign borrowing through the exchange cover scheme totalled \$422m in November. British Airways, the South of Scotland Electricity Board, and the Post Office all made borrowings during the month. The Electricity Council paid back \$175m on schedule in November. Early repayment of the \$800m outstanding of £1,000m loan it took in 1973 will be made between now and the end of March, 1980.

The first part of this \$800m may be paid back in December, and will show up in this month's reserves figures. The repayment is part of the Government's strategy to reduce Britain's foreign debt. At the end of November this stood at \$22,400m, of which \$18,800m was short or medium term debt.

Now Inland Revenue mail is not just for the men

Acknowledging Mrs Taxpayer...

The Inland Revenue struck a belated blow for women's liberation when it finally acceded to the widely-held view that married women are not mere adjuncts of their husbands. At long last, this august Victorian body will, of its own initiative, write direct to a married woman about her own tax affairs.

Up to now—and only after intense pressure from ordinary female (and male) taxpayers as well as professional lobbyists on women's matters—the Revenue only corresponded with Mrs Taxpayer if she first wrote to them. If the Revenue had to make the first move about her tax affairs, then it followed the time-honoured tradition of addressing the letters to Mr

Taxpayer, her husband. Neither coyness nor male chauvinism actually had much to do with the Revenue's traditional practice of totally ignoring the wife. That can be put down to an excess of legality in interpreting the Income and Corporation Taxes Act.

Section 37 says that the income of a wife is deemed to be her husband's for tax purposes and that the husband is responsible for the couple's tax affairs. The Revenue's perfectly logical—if inhuman—conclusion was that the wife did not exist as a taxpayer.

The latest attempts to eliminate sex discrimination and tax were announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in response to a Parliamentary

Question. His other proposal was that the excessive basic rate adjustment to the PAYE tax code where jointly-taxed couple move into higher tax brackets should not be made in the wife's coding—which left her with less take-home pay, in future, that privilege will belong to her husband.

The new moves do not meet the fundamental request of the tax campaigners that each adult person should have a uniform personal allowance, irrespective of their marital status. But they are another step in the direction of equality—and while my husband cooks the supper, I'm popping over the road for a drink to celebrate.

Margaret Stone

Time running out for agreement on next phase of steel pact

From Peter Hill

Brussels, Dec 4

Prospects are fading rapidly that the next phase of the EEC plan for stabilizing the European steel industry will be implemented from the beginning of next year.

Commission officials are trying to reconcile the differences between the leading steel-producing nations in advance of the Council of Ministers meeting on December 18, which is due to ratify the Commission arrangements for the steel industry from January 1.

There is little doubt that the council will accept the need for a third year of protective measures for the industry against the background of a worsening world market.

The commission has suggested that the system of mandatory minimum prices for reinforcing bars and merchant bars should be removed. It is also expected that the minimum price for hot rolled coil will be removed.

But because of the delays which have occurred so far the Commission has failed to negotiate arrangements with countries outside the EEC. These are critical to the overall impact of the new package.

Imports are expected to be held at about 11 million tonnes while community production next year is expected to fall by between 6 million and 7 million tonnes. The Commission has first to resolve the differences between the members of Eurofer—the European steelmakers' club—and

then to reach agreement with Eurofer over the scope and extent of products to be covered by the new plan.

One Commission official observed gloomily: "We are in the middle of the usual end-of-year brinkmanship".

Among the United Kingdom private sector companies, represented by the British Independent Steel Producers' Association, there is concern that the Commission may lift restrictions on the levels of imports allowed for certain "sensitive" special steels, which they argue could jeopardize the industry.

Commission officials have also been surprised at the extent of the cutbacks announced by the British Steel Corporation.

NOTICE OF ISSUE
Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

THE BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT WATER COMPANY

Originally registered in 1884 as the Bournemouth Gas and Water Company Limited under the Companies Act, 1862. Incorporated as a Statutory Company under The Bournemouth Gas and Water Act, 1973 the name of the Company being changed by the Bournemouth and District Water Act, 1975.

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF £2,000,000

9 per cent. Redeemable Preference Stock, 1985
(which will mature for redemption at par on 31st March, 1985.)

Minimum Price of Issue—£98 per £100 Stock

Yielding at this price, together with associated tax credit at the current rate, £13.11 per cent.

This Stock is an investment authorised by Section 1 of the Trustee Investments Act, 1961 and by paragraph 10 (as amended in its application to the Company) of Part II of the First Schedule thereto. Under that paragraph, the required rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent. but, by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order 1973, such rate was reduced to 2.5 per cent. in relation to dividends paid during any year after 1972.

The preferential dividends on this Stock will be at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum and no tax will be deducted therefrom. Under the imputation tax system, the associated tax credit at the current rate of Advance Corporation Tax (37/100ths of the distribution) is equal to a rate of 36/100ths per cent. per annum.

Tenders for the Stock must be made on the Form of Tender supplied with the Prospectus and must be accompanied by a deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of Stock applied for and sent in a sealed envelope to Deloitte Haskins & Sells, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 207, 128 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4JX marked "Tender for Bournemouth Water Stock", so as to be received not later than 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 11th December, 1979. The balance of the purchase money is to be paid on or before 30th January, 1980.

Copies of the Prospectus, on the terms of which alone Tenders will be considered, and Forms of Tender may be obtained from:—

Seymour, Pierce & Co.,
10 Old Jewry, London EC2R 8EA.
Lloyds Bank Limited,
300 Wallisdown Road, Bournemouth BH11 5PN
or from the offices of the Company, 128 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4JX and
George Jessel House, Francis Avenue, Bournemouth.

H. UPMANN

Let the good Times roll.

Sole Importers: 10 Snow Hill, London EC1A 2EB.



Iran could again cut output of oil

Iran is considering a further reduction in its output of oil, Mr. Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the Economics and Finance Minister, told a rally outside the occupied United States embassy in Tehran yesterday.

He gave no hint of what the further reduction might be. Iran is producing about 3.3 million barrels of oil a day, considerably less than the four million barrel a day target planned after the overthrow of the Shah.

Meanwhile in Kuwait, where the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries is meeting, Mr. Ezedaki Mabrouk, the Libyan oil minister, said the world market could absorb higher oil prices. Khalifa Bin Abdulaziz, the Qatar finance and petroleum minister, said his country favoured small gradual increases.

The price fixing organization, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, meets in Caracas, Venezuela, on December 17.

Most competitive listed

West Germany and Switzerland are the most competitive countries in western Europe, according to a survey by the European Management Forum of Geneva. Well behind come France, Sweden, the Netherlands, Britain, Belgium and Luxembourg (taken together), Denmark and Austria. Ireland is 10th in the list.

EEC index slightly up

The European Economic Community's industrial production index, based on 100 in 1975, rose 0.7 per cent to 117.4 in September (adjusted for seasonal variations) after falling 1.2 per cent in August. Production rose only 4 per cent between September 1978 and September this year after a rise of 5.2 per cent in the previous 12 months.

Talbot plant dispute

Madrid's Talbot car plant has been closed for an indefinite period because of a dispute over safety, trade union officials have said. The conflict stems from an accident at the works on November 13.

Cheap imports and high costs force fibres plants to adopt survival plan

ICI prepares to explain away 3,000 jobs

Management at Imperial Chemical Industries has begun what it calls a "massive communications exercise" aimed at outlining a survival plan for the group's all-fibre division to employees. This could involve more than a quarter of the division's 10,600 workers being made redundant in coming months.

So far, cutbacks have been announced for two of the division's units. At Kilroot, near Belfast, 600 jobs will be lost, while about 450 will be made redundant at Pontypool, Gwent, where a £50m scheme to increase polyester filament production has also been discontinued.

Union representatives have, however, been told unofficially that further cuts in the work force are likely to be necessary at the division's other production centres at Danerston, Gloucester and Wilton, Cleveland.

ICI is naturally unwilling to give details of further cuts at a time when it is scrutinising the business to see where savings can be made and efficiency improved. It is thought that the final total of redundancies will fall not far short of 3,000.

Already, manning in the fibres division has been reduced by some 7,500 since 1973. Last year ICI recorded a loss of £13m on its fibres operations and heavy losses are again expected this year.

The division's present difficulties have their roots in the oil price rises of 1973 onwards, which forced up the price of

oil-based synthetic fibres and, by putting a brake on economic growth, further inhibited sales.

Production plants, begun at a time when demand was expected to continue to rise, contributed to a world over-capacity in man-made fibres.

Restrictions on cheap imports, achieved under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement, provided a brief respite. But ICI, in common with other producers of man-made fibres, has now found that it faces the familiar problems. This time, however, they have been exacerbated by others.

Costs have been inflated by feedstock price increases, and what the company regards as the high level of recent wage settlements. The high value of sterling has adversely affected market competitiveness. Added to these potentially difficult conditions has come a rapid increase in cheap American man-made fibres, produced with artificially low feedstock and energy prices.

The competitive advantage of cheap energy enjoyed by American exporters may be ended as a result of talks now being held between the Washington administration and the European Commission. However, ICI believes that the changes have already been altered to its disadvantage, probably permanently. It accepts, too, that economies of scale give American producers a cost advantage.

The company remains optimistic that a "survive and prosper" solution can be

found. Mr. Ken West, deputy chairman of the fibres division, has told employees: "We have set some tough targets, but they are essential and realistic. I am sure that employees realize the seriousness of the threat to the European textile industry as a whole, and with cooperation and determination we will win through our present difficulties and emerge as one of the strongest fibre manufacturers in Europe."

Every possibility of cutting costs and raising efficiency is being explored. It has been calculated, for example, that the fibres division could save £450,000 annually if it used 10 per cent fewer polythene bags, woven polypropylene sacks, cardboard cartons and paper tubes.

But no one pretends that such cosmetic changes can prevent the division undergoing painful surgery. The unions, in a joint statement with management last week, have promised to give every co-operation in the present examination of working methods and manning levels.

Mr. David Warburton, national industrial officer for the General and Municipal Workers Union, believes some jobs due to be cut in other sectors of ICI could be saved by a refusal to work overtime. In the fibres division, he accepts, scope for such change is limited.

"We recognise that the fibres division is in a very difficult situation," he said. "The market is simply no longer there."

John Huxley

Monotype on target to break even this year

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

Monotype Corporation, rescued from the threat of liquidation in November 1978 by the National Enterprise Board and Barclays Bank, after losing about £2m that year, said yesterday that the company should break even in 1979.

"Our projections are that that target will be achieved," he told a press conference in London. The company's sales for the year would be about £12.5m in the United Kingdom and about £6m for associated companies overseas.

Sales of the company's computer-based typesetting systems have risen by 65 per cent this year, and orders by 75 per cent. These were handled by Monotype International, the main trading division, and one of three operating companies within the corporation.

The other two companies are Monotype Communications (word-processing systems) and Monotype (hot-metal typesetting and other mechanical engineering).

Exports are running at about 80 per cent of sales, and the company's machine has sold particularly well this year. This is claimed to be the only laser typesetter in the world. 51 of them have been installed over the past year.

The Lasercomp is an integral

part of a new typesetter, demonstrated yesterday, which has been designed to handle Chinese text. Monotype acquired the rights in a revolutionary keyboard invented by Professor Loh of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and the development of the overall system was led by Professor Gaines.

Using a keyboard with 236 keys, about 5,000 Chinese characters can be compiled and set. This is regarded as a breakthrough into the field of ideographic languages, of which Chinese is an example. Two ten-keyboard systems are now in use in China, one in Peking and one in Shanghai.

Monotype has set up an advanced development group located in Cambridge Science Park; among the new products being developed, Professor Gaines indicated yesterday, are a more powerful version of the Lasercomp and other versions suitable for smaller-scale users.

Much of the NEB investment in Monotype, Professor Gaines said, was going into the development of these new systems. (As well as the shareholding, the NEB provided £1,625,000 as convertible loan with a further £1,625,000 available as term loans).

Discussions on future development involving the Chinese version of the Lasercomp are now taking place between Monotype International and the China Printing Corporation.

Unpaid bills threat to smaller companies

Patricia Tisdall

A warning that small firms could be in difficulties unless big companies pay their bills on time was delivered yesterday by Mr. Flannan Cornwallis, chairman of the Confederation of British Industry's Smaller Firms Council.

Mr. Cornwallis, speaking at a meeting of the council in London, said: "I hope we shall not see small firms being ground into the dust during the present period of high interest."

He added that it was all too easy during a period of financial stringency for a large firm to keep its suppliers—many of which might be small firms—waiting for payment. Trading terms should not be changed because of the new economic situation.

Mr. Cornwallis said that if payment was due 30 days after delivery of goods then it must be made on time. Otherwise, small firms without "when many of the bigger companies could not survive, would be driven to the wall and jobs lost."

Nicaragua seeks \$2,500m in loans

Nicaragua is seeking \$2,500m (about £1,411m) of new international loans on easy terms to revive its economy. Señor Alejandro Rodríguez, director

of technical cooperation at the Ministry of Planning said. This would be on top of the \$1,500m of outstanding loans left when the Sandinista guerrillas overthrew President Somoza.

He added: "What we need in Britain today is an expanding smaller firms sector, not a declining one."

The increase in interest rates was a necessary part of the Government's determination to get the money supply under control, in the CBI's view.

But "co-operation between large and small firms is essential if too many smaller firms are not to suffer greatly from the burden which a 17 per cent minimum lending rate places on industry," he said.

His warning is in line with a policy decision taken at the November meeting of the main CBI Council. The council accepted that big companies had an obligation to smaller firms when making adjustments in credit or payment arrangements.

Small firms are considered to be the most vulnerable to the effect of high interest rates. Also, when business is slack generally, main contractors tend to cut down work which is contracted to smaller enterprises before reducing the scale of their own operations.

of technical cooperation at the Ministry of Planning said. This would be on top of the \$1,500m of outstanding loans left when the Sandinista guerrillas overthrew President Somoza.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

House ownership and industrial investment

From Mr D. S. Robertson

Sir, In the prevailing gloom over the future of the United Kingdom economy, one not unrelated factor, energy-over-investment in housing and under-investment in industry.

In 1960 19 per cent of total personal wealth in the United Kingdom was invested in private housing. By 1977 this had risen to 35 per cent. In the last six years, the price of an average semi-detached house has doubled. This capital appreciation is not taxable. Moreover, the mortgage interest relief gives such investment a considerable tax bonus.

Little wonder that the United Kingdom is becoming a nation obsessed with house ownership. 54 per cent of houses in the United Kingdom are owner-occupied, a larger proportion than in West Germany, France, Holland and Denmark.

The reverse side of this coin is under-investment in industry. The latest investment survey by the Department of Industry predicts a fall of up to 7 per cent in manufacturing investment in 1980. CBI forecasts indicate that the rise in borrowings could give a deficit for industrial and commercial

companies of £5,000m to £6,000m in 1980.

The capital gains tax penalises investment in industrial shares at the same time as mortgage interest relief attracts it into housing.

In order to assert its priorities, the Government should make four bold moves:

(1) Abolish mortgage interest relief.
(2) Introduce a capital gains tax on the sale of private housing.
(3) Increase private rented accommodation by altering the law relating to tenancy.
(4) Introduce a tax relief scheme for the purchase of industrial shares.

The 1978 "Monetary" Act in France brought in £400m to £450m of new investment to the Paris Bourse.

Britain's concept of a property-owning democracy must be replaced by that of a share-owning democracy. Current legislation has resulted in an outmoded and unproductive economy.

Yours faithfully,
D. S. ROBERTSON,
Farnham Royal School,
Emskellie, near
Co. Fermanagh,
Northern Ireland.

Women at the top in business

From Mr Robert Arkle

Sir, In November, 1976, you kindly published a letter from me asking whether women were unwilling to pay the price of executive status in view of their then reluctance to move into managerial jobs.

Three years later the situation, if anything, is worse. In the senior job stakes, women's "b" must be counted a failure, despite the reinforcement of government legislation and the benefits of marked changes in corporate attitudes. Women are still not coming forward to take up the managerial jobs from which they apparently felt excluded.

In the United States, the infiltration of women into the alleged masculine dominated business world has grown, according to the United States Census Bureau, from 15.5 per cent of all managers and administrators in 1958 to 18.5 per cent in 1975 and 23 per cent in 1978. I would be very surprised indeed if their British sisters have achieved anything like this.

Once more I ask myself the reason for this lack of female ascendance (so often noticeable in other areas). Is it lack of confidence in themselves? Is it shyness? Plain laziness? Or have they given up the battle after being snubbed for so many years? Or is it a doubtful case, as the French proverb puts it, of giving themselves to God when the devil has no more use for them? I would welcome the answer.

We still receive many requests from clients, famous names in British and international industry and commerce, for qualified men and women to fill jobs in the consumer goods or service industries. But, after advertising competitive salaries and benefits and demanding nothing unusual in the way of desirable experience, frequently not one woman comes forward! Why?

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT ARKLE,
Chairman,
Robert Lee International,
24 Berkeley Square,
London W1X 6AR,
November 23.

Steel losses

From Mr Anthony Bradbury
Sir, I am disconcerted to learn that all the tax that I will pay to the nation in my working life is being squandered by the British Steel Corporation in 30 minutes.
Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY BRADBURY,
8 Winchester Park,
Bromley,
Kent,
December 1

HALIFAX INTEREST RATES UP

5 YEAR TERM SHARES

UPTO 12.50 % NET

MONTHLY SAVINGS PLAN

UPTO 11.75 % NET

PAID-UP SHARES

UPTO 10.50 % NET

Because interest rates on these saving schemes went up on 1st December, you can now get an even better return for your money at the Halifax Building Society.

5 Year Term Shares now 12.50% net (17.86% gross).

Monthly Savings Plan now 11.75% net (16.79% gross).

Paid-Up Shares now 10.50% net (15.00% gross).

All other Term Share interest rates are up too.

So there's never been a better time to put your money to work with the biggest building society in the world.

These gross rates apply if you pay income tax at the basic rate of 30%. 5 Year Term Shares include a guaranteed premium (in addition to the Paid-Up Share rate, which is variable) of 2%.



Now the Halifax
is an even bigger hit with savers.

HALIFAX
BUILDING SOCIETY

هنا من النظم

This Advertisement is issued in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It is not an invitation to purchase shares.



Spring Grove Services Limited

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the whole of the issued share capital of Spring Grove Services Limited ("Spring Grove") to be admitted to the Official List.

Share Capital

Authorised

£3,000,000

Issued and fully paid

Ordinary shares of 10p each

£2,500,000

Particulars relating to Spring Grove are available in the Extel Statistical Services. Copies of the Extel Card may be obtained until 19th December 1979 from:

Charterhouse Japhet Limited,
1 Paternoster Row,
St. Pauls,
London EC4M 7DH.

Grieverson, Grant and Co.,
59 Gresham Street,
London EC2P 2DS.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Obstacles in the gilt market

Yesterday's figures showing our foreign currency reserves little changed in November offered no particularly strong message for financial markets. Presumably, however, the month saw some fairly substantial private sector outflows across the exchanges and, in the second half of the month, increased overseas buying of sterling in response to the domestic interest rate increase and the impact of the worsening Iranian situation on the dollar.

Of more immediate significance for the gilt market is today's call on Treasury 133 per cent 2000-03. This will drain the market of £710m. Together with probable sales of several hundred million of the short/medium "tap", this should add up to a respectable amount of funding as far as the authorities are concerned for banking December—though how much of the new stocks will have finished up in the hands of the non-bank private sector is another question.

Certainly, the market will be hoping that the December money supply figures will start to show some improvement—it is not expecting anything particularly encouraging from next week's November banking figures—but the December figures will not of course, be out before the New Year.

Meanwhile, the market is already largely discounting a "reasonable" settlement of the miners' pay claim and good news on this front is not likely to cause any fireworks. If it speeds up the running out of the remaining short-term "tap", that may encourage the short-end of the market, but, overall, the market already seems to be setting into pre-Christmas lethargy.

Ranks Hovis Slicing up a smaller market

Ranks Hovis McDougall surprised even itself with a full-year profits rise of 5 per cent to £32.6m. Having been hit badly by the bakery strike in the first-half, the group had warned at the interim stage that second-half profits were also likely to fall.

However, profitability in bread-baking has improved more dramatically than expected since Spillers withdrew from the scene and the two main survivors made their own rationalization moves. At the same time RHM and Associated British Foods have managed to recoup perhaps three-quarters of the market share yielded to independents as a result of the strike.

Now with a 2½p bread price rise coming into effect and the latest industry wage round completed without bloodshed RHM looks set for significant recovery next year. True, milling profits are coming under pressure despite the price rises forced through by Spillers during its fight to stave off the Dalgely bid while the long-term decline in bread consumption is not abating.

In this case pre-tax profits of possibly £45m next year may represent little more than a breathing space in the long-term decline of a major food group. Ranks, however, new seems to be looking its options more squarely in the face. Sale of the Canadian subsidiary leaves the group with cash to spend in the United States and further overseas developments are likely in spite of pressure on the balance sheet.

The shares up 3p to 47p yesterday, yield just under 11 per cent thanks to a maintained payment and a p/e ratio of under 7 could well be looking to the future a little more hopefully than has been the case in the past four years.

Mergers

Thoughts for the future

It is strange perhaps, but while mergers or takeovers present relatively few technical problems outside the market place, the idea of spinning off a subsidiary poses hideous tax and legal difficulties.

The prospect of making it easier for companies to break-off an asset, either for the direct benefit of shareholders or otherwise,

is one that attracts this Government. A study group, set-up by the Department of Trade is now looking at the situation. If its research produces interesting and feasible ideas, they could find their way into a second Competition Bill during this Parliament.

There is no great urgency about this nor could there be given the formidable workload, but nevertheless such thinking demonstrates that this administration, like its predecessors is frustrated (albeit for different reasons) with the *ad hoc* nature of present merger policy.

A Competition Bill, due for Royal Assent by the end of the year, will help. Both the Office of Fair Trading and the Monopolies Commission will get greater powers. This in turn should streamline the vetting procedure for mergers.

But the Government, which is against conglomerate for its own sake, is anxious to instil some different thinking into boardrooms. Those who come to the view that a large part of their business could usefully stand on its own feet or indeed that it has become irrelevant to the main part of the business should be encouraged to "de-merge", not through active Government interference of course but because the difficulties of doing so are removed.

Companies hiving-off an asset now either attract a capital gain tax liability (which may be fair enough) or, if they want to distribute the proceeds, land their shareholders with a heavy income tax liability, often at top rates and with investment income surcharge.

Almost always they shy away from the idea because of this, though some who have found ways through the maze.

Finding a way of excluding such distributions from the income-tax net is obviously difficult, but opponents of the Revenue position argue that shareholders have no more than they had before the disposal, only that their company has decided to seek the best possible price for part of their asset.

Plessey Second-half confidence

After battling for so long to escape from its profits wilderness, Plessey has been a bit unlucky to see its first quarter recovery nipped in the bud by strikes which have hit the weak telecommunications side hardest and cut operating profits some £5m in the second quarter.

But there does seem to be a more optimistic approach to the future from Plessey's new management—with the group looking for higher second-half profits after the two-fifths drop in the second quarter to £5.25m pre-tax—compared with the pessimism of former years.

As it is on sales a tenth higher at £334m, operating profits emerge level-pegging for the half year at £21.5m but there has been a 4½m drop in the associated contribution since the sale of its ICL holding adverse currency savings and interest charges, on a lower level of borrowing, have crept up to leave pre-tax profits, a seventh down at £19.4m.

Plessey's confidence in the second-half stems from the strength of its order book. This is part the result of lost production due to the strikes but apart from this the quarter rise from last year to £500m represents fairly good volume growth across the board.

But Plessey will be working flat out to make up lost sales which will stretch working capital (and perhaps plant capacity, especially in telecommunications) and could raise gross borrowing as a proportion of shareholders' funds by around 5 points from the present 30.9 per cent.

The sale of Garrard has removed the problems in consumer electronics while unprofitable telecommunications contracts are coming to an end. Full-year profits, however, are unlikely to be more than £50m for a fully taxed p/e ratio of about 10 at 108p. The prospective yield assuming Plessey keeps up its progressive dividend policy is around 9½ per cent but now that Racial appears to have passed Plessey by in its plans for the future of the electronics industry, the shares are starting to look vulnerable.

PARIS

France is in the middle of a hectic election campaign. Posters are going up on walls, lamp-posts and the outside of lavatories everywhere in the traditional French fashion. Television is giving valuable airtime to what amounts to political party broadcasts in France and these are common-places.

At stake are the votes of 14 million French workers, and two million French employers in the first ever general tax-payers' election in France and possibly the world. Only those who pay or receive pay in the private sector are eligible to vote and the poll is being seen by both unions and management as a test of their respective strengths.

The candidates they are voting for are not meant to be political, but at present that is a difficult thing to tell. They are in fact standing for the post of *Prud'homme* in the revamped industrial tribunals of France.

A *Prud'homme* is a man of experience and integrity. Collectively they were instituted by Napoleon, who in 1805 answered the call of the silk weavers of Lyons to restore a system of arbitration in industrial disputes because the old system through the trade corporations had been destroyed by the Revolution.

The councils established by Napoleon were initially made up only of employers, but in 1848 they were extended to include certain categories of workers. These had the right both to sit on the council and to vote for representatives on it. With various minor amendments that is the way the system remained for more than one hundred years.

Reforms were clearly needed if the councils were to remain relevant in the modern world. As they were—and will be until mid-January—chev et hunched both geographically and in competence.

The job of working out and implementing the reforms fell to M Robert Boulin, the Minister of Labour who committed suicide over personal matters in October. The law he drafted was eventually passed by both the National Assembly and Senate in only slightly modified form.

The present ancient system has 270 councils in which sit a

total of 6,500 *Prud'hommes*. But it is badly flawed; several departments of the country do not even have one; agriculture is only the most important of the professions not covered by the councils; above all, the increasing volume of work referred to them has meant delays of up to two years or even more a herculean task.

The *Prud'hommes* themselves are elected by employers and workers, but only those who have both satisfied a number of conditions and have bothered to register are qualified for vote. At the last election in 1975 there were only 900,000 workers on the register and only 251,000 of these went to the trouble of voting.

The councils themselves are—and will continue to be—composed equally of representatives of the two sides, this has increasingly slowed their work over the years because of the growth of union militancy, which has created in return mountain management intransigence.

While only 10 years ago 45 per cent of cases were settled by the councils, today the figure is about 15 per cent. Since there are on average about 90,000 cases a year this means that more than 75,000 a year can go on to appeal, cluttering up the law courts.

The purpose of the reforms has therefore been threefold—first, to enlarge the system so that it provides more councils covering the whole of the country; secondly, to enlarge the responsibilities and third, to try to "depoliticize" them.

The first objective has been achieved without any real trouble. Each French judicial area will now have its own council, each with at least 20 members, bringing the total number to about 12,000.

Enlarging the type of work they can do has caused more trouble. The reforms could have learned from the ITV strike that from now on each council will have five sections, one each for industry, commerce, agriculture and a miscellaneous category including such jobs as servants and contract cleaners.

The fifth section is the one that has caused the most trouble. It is for what the French call *cadres*—an untranslatable word usually rendered as "white-collar middle management". The fact that

the French are a little unclear about it too, is shown by the fact that the employers and one union have applied to the state council for a definition of a *cadre* and have been told it will take six months to draw it up—after the elections have taken place.

It is in the area of voting that most of the trouble lies, for the reforms are aimed as much as anything at taking the politics out of the councils so that they can get back to the job of resolving labour disputes.

Under the old system candidates—especially from the union side—tended to be militant and probably politically motivated.

Next week's elections give every single worker the right to vote, assuming each employer has complied with the requirement to register everyone on the pay roll. Only one worker in four is a union member in France, so even though the rate of apathy among the non-militants may well be high, the number of eligible voters is so large that it must tend to water down the vote for militant candidates.

But more important than the sheer number is the fact that the elections are being held on a proportional basis. Not surprisingly, the CGT is furious about this while the socialist Confederation Française Démocratique du Travail

(CFDT) and the moderate Force Ouvrière (FO)—both of which have done badly in the past—are pleased.

At the same time the unions are worried that workers' candidates have not been restricted to "union members". They believe this could result in independents who are merely employers' stooges, being elected.

The result of it all is, though, that the unions find themselves for the first time in 17 years (in 1962 all workers could vote for representatives to the social security administration councils) with an opportunity to see what their support in the country really is.

So all the unions are going in for blatant electioneering. The *Prud'hommes* are largely forgotten as each leader praises the virtue of his own organisation and pours scorn on the others.

Compared with that of the unions, the employers' election campaign is a fairly calm affair. Nevertheless, two million of them are eligible to vote, since everyone who employs even one worker has the right to choose a representative in the list covering the trade or industry from which he derives his living.

The main French employers' organisation, the Confederation Nationale de Patronat Français (CNPF) which covers the big industries has been able to form a list of candidates common with several chambers of trade and industry organisations which covers small and medium-size businesses.

In all there are nearly 45,000 candidates, 37,700 for the employees and 6,500 for the employers. The crisis of strength between the big three unions is obvious from the fact that they are all fielding more candidates than there are council posts available on the union side.

The CFDT, with 8,875 candidates, has the most in the field but the other two are not far behind. At the other end of the scale there are 1,175 independent candidates.

When the uproar dies down France will be left with its new councils, elected for six years, and it will be up to the mto see if the reforms have really created a better industrial relations climate than before.

Ian Murray



Union posters plaster a doorway in Paris: there are 45,000 candidates in the tribunal elections.

Is television facing an advertising slump?

Derek Harris

It was not a good day yesterday for the independent television companies. Most BBC Television staff returned to normal working after a four-week dispute, and any hopes that ITV revenues are likely to be only 5 to 10 per cent up this year compared with last. Without the strike they might have expected a 20 per cent rise.

The strike cost ITV about £90m in lost revenue of which they may claw back £20m by packing schedules at often premium rates. Last year turnover of agency commissions was £363m.

But a 20 per cent rise—in cash sales as real terms—would have compared with the 21 per cent increase 1978 showed over the previous year and the 30 per cent of 1977 on 1976.

It is difficult to make any confident predictions about 1980 revenues. Over-demand for broadcasting time, arising from frustrated expenditure accumulated during the strike, is expected by some companies to last well into the new year. If that happens the new rate cards will mean a jump in profits for a short time at least.

But if revenues are difficult to forecast, costs are not. The companies face sharply increased wage bills in the wake of the strike and these usually represent more than 60 per cent of total cost.

There are other worrying factors. Some high street re-

tailers are predicting that the steep rise in bank interest rates will lead to large de-stocking and this in turn might make suppliers less keen to launch expensive new products.

That may be debatable, even though de-stocking and a reduction in variety seems likely, but there are also advertisers who have learned the lesson of the strike that a television launch is not necessarily the only way to skin the cat in launching new products.

Certainly advertisers who were forced into preparing radio advertising campaigns could, having learned the techniques and their results, represent a permanent loss to the television contractors. One estimate is that commercial radio gained at least £4m during the strike. Although not much by television turnover standards, it is large in relation to commercial radio's turnover of rather more than £30m.

Some believe half these extra earnings will stick. But Ron Miller, sales director of London Weekend Television, makes the point that ITV in its turn has been broadening the base of its appeal to advertisers and that it is no longer so easy to predict how turnover may be hit.

"It doesn't necessarily follow that all television advertising could be affected because economic recession may present opportunities for some as well as being a depressant for others. I am quite bullish about the

first three months of next year." Most of the industry sees the present tranche of advertising spending as a necessary evil during the strike running out during March at the latest and this is where it is important for ITV to get back to its old ratings dominance over BBC 1, formerly at 40 per cent and BBC 2 at 10 per cent.

ITV before the strike was a touch over the 50 per cent mark but even the most optimistic estimates put its share now at about 40 per cent. At some peak hours, such as Sunday evenings when the largest audiences of the week are settling down in their slippers, it has been plummeting much further.

Advertisers and their agencies are naturally grumbling at paying high rates for advertising when the audiences are not being delivered at their old strength. The Incorporated Society of British Advertisers (ISBA) has called for the Independent Broadcasting Authority to block new rate cards until

the audience ratings improve. This may not get them very far because the only contracts which actually take account of the audience size are those based on the delivery of a given audience size. This is not a popular form of contract because the television companies want the advertising in its many variants. This system allows a would be buyer to make a bid for a particular spot which can be pre-empted by somebody else's higher bid.

The system, which Thames Television did much to elaborate, is fine for television companies in fat times. But one question is whether in more difficult economic conditions this auction procedure might in fact lead to a series of low bids.

But another twist in the tactical battle between the ITV companies and advertisers and their agencies, in which everybody tries to get the best out of an increasingly complex system of rate cards and discounts, emerged this week with proposals coming from some of the ITV companies on the introduction of discounts for payment in advance for air time.

ISBA director Kenneth Miles yesterday declared the idea totally unworkable and quite unacceptable to the big company advertisers. The attack was, however, the ITV companies are obviously not facing an easy ride over the coming months.

ITV ADVERTISING REVENUE

	1978	1979
January	24,795,872	29,546,244
February	26,682,972	28,908,872
March	31,700,284	33,769,467
April	31,331,337	37,586,282
May	30,496,385	36,523,879
June	23,791,774	32,386,515
July	24,656,621	27,410,625
August	24,339,569	—
September	32,744,317	—
October	37,931,150	—
November	39,706,802	—
December	34,781,111	—
Total	363,004,836	—

Business Diary: MG's 'superman' • Shah's wholly Ghost

Christopher Reeves is older than his film star nameake, but he, too, can lay claim to the title superman. At 43 he is about to succeed former stockbroker Bill Mackworth-Young as chief executive of Morgan Grenfell & Co. bank, the base of Morgan Grenfell Holdings. Mackworth-Young becomes chairman.

The post carries with it chairmanship of the new management committee of the bank, to Reeves becomes answerable to the board of the holding company.

Reeves has an unconventional background for a merchant banker. He started off (after service in the Rifle Brigade) as a trainee at the Bank of England and five years later moved to the then Philip Hill, because he wanted "to get my teeth into some commercial deals". He found himself in the middle of the merger with M. Samuel from which Hill Samuel emerged.

Then, at 32, he was persuaded by Lord Gatto (who takes over chairmanship of Morgan Grenfell Holdings when John Collins retires at the end of the year) to make the move to Great Winchester Street. He was asked to look at the structure of the organisation and at the sort of people that the expansion-minded Morgan Grenfell should hire.

As a launching point for a high-flyer this was just the job. He still says that the principal constraint on the bank is the speed at which they can hire and train new people, but that the days in which he himself made a point of hiring outsiders with specific and developed skills are over.

And not a smile between 'em. Sir John Methuen (first sight) is seen here putting on his inflation-fighting face for *Pranta Belsky* in the sculptor's Kensington studio. Belsky was taken with the look that so lugubriously has launched a thousand *CHI* position papers and asked its director-general to sit Sir John, who won't sit still for anybody else, agreed. The result is to be cast shortly and may be exhibited in the new year at the exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Sculptors in the Guildhall.

Rolls-Royce Motors is not unduly worried by the reluctance of the new Iranian government to settle a bill said to be of £25,000 for restoring the Shah's early version of its classic Silver Ghost. The company is continuing to work on another of the Shah's run-arounds, a Phantom, circa 1950.

As always, the purveyor of top cars for top people is circumspect when asked to discuss its clients. Politely, but firmly, the company spokesman deflected *Business Diary*'s questions on the whereabouts of the Silver Ghost.

But *Business Diary* is nothing if not persistent. What, we asked, if the Ayatollah's men do refuse to cough up?

"Well, there is such a thing as a lien," was the reply. A lien, as the more chunky Concise Oxford Dictionary explains is "The right to keep possession of property until debt in respect of it is discharged".

In other words, if the

Iranians do not pay up, Rolls keeps the car. But who in that case would be the winner? What are the cars worth? Off *Business Diary* set, on the trail of someone to put a price on a pre-1914 Silver Shadow and a 1950s Phantom.

Though an old friend, the first Rolls dealer shied away as if he had the plague. "I'd love to help you, old son," he said, "but without actually seeing the cars I could not give you even a rough price."

It was the same at two other dealers, one of them the famous Jack Barclay emporium in Berkeley Square, London.

Finally, it was back to Rolls, where our spokesman broke silence: "You can say that a lien on the Silver Ghost will provide at least double cover for a debt of £25,000 and I am not saying that the actual sum owed is £25,000."

If I was the Iranian ambassador, I'd cough up.

Among the changes lined up for the New Year is one affecting the top job at Deimler-Benz, the world's biggest maker of heavy lorries. Moving over from the driving seat is Joachim Zahn, who will be 65 in January. He hands over to Gerhard Prinz, 50, a director for five years and head of the company's materials department.

Prinz has not put in all his time with Deimler-Benz, or even in the motor industry. He spent the early part of his career in the steel business—as befits a Silesian—and before joining the lorry group spent six years with Volkswagen, chairing the Audi-NSU subsidiary.

It was Professor Zahn, on Deimler-Benz's board for 20 years, who led the company's diversification into commercial vehicles.

The holiday business looks like being more cut-throat than ever next year and in an effort to enlarge shares of a static

market promoters are buying the services of some big show business names to boost sales. Thomas Cook Holidays has retained Eric Morecambe—Big Tom, the King of the Happy Hols," he says of Cooks—and now holidays in the North of England are being sold with the help of Spike Milligan.

The E.T.B.—that's the Chinese for the English Tourist Board," says Milligan in a television commercial later this month—is spending £3m next year trying to persuade the English to stay at home. The likes of Thora Hird, Mervyn Bragg, and Freddie Trueman have been asked to glow in print about Lancashire, Cumbria and Yorkshire in the board's brochures.

Michael Montague, the board's chairman, said at the launch of the 1980 holiday programme yesterday that a lot of nonsense was being talked about foreign holidays being cheaper than those taken at home.

"I say that you can take an equivalent holiday for 10-20 per cent cheaper here than abroad."

Department of total irrelevance: Robin Duttie, the incoming chairman of the Scottish Development Agency, heads Silver and Edginton, whose Black and Edginton tent-making subsidiary once examined the possibilities of selling luminous awnings to protect camels from being knocked down by speeding desert motorists. Lucky for Duttie the Arabs didn't go in for exporting tents to Scotland—very hot on tents, Arabs.

Ross Davies

INVESTORS' CHOICE

'3 YEAR' INCREMENT SHARES

11-85%

=

16-93%

NET PER ANNUM

PER ANNUM
(Gross return at basic rate tax)

*Subject to: (i) Interest being re-invested (ii) Basic Share rate (10-80%) being maintained over the increment share period.

FACILITIES FOR WITHDRAWALS

For personal advice contact:

Mr. A. R. Atkins, London Area Office:
34 London Wall, London EC2Y 5JD.
Tel: 01-606 2525/01-688 0114.

Mr. S. R. McDowell, East Anglian Area Office:
Novarre House, Theatre Street,
Norwich NR2 1RG. Tel: 0603 29833.

Mr. D. Smith, South West Area Office:
33/35 Queen Square, Bristol BS1 4LL.
Tel: 0272 290981.

Miss J. Hebborn, Oxford Office:
6 Brewer Street, Oxford OX1 1CN.
Tel: 0865 45600.

THE City of London BUILDING SOCIETY

Assets exceed £70 million
MEMBER OF THE BUILDING SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION
Savings and Deposits in this Society are Trustee Investments.

YARROW

and Company Limited

Summary of Results for year ended 30th June 1979

	1979 £'000	1978 £'000
Turnover	13,014	6,746
Pre-Tax Profit	1,408	1,396
Attributable Profit	910	588
Dividends	300	206
Earnings per Share	24.7p	22.5p
Dividends - Interim	1.85p	1.70p
- Final	5.65p	3.45p
	7.50p	5.15p
Dividend Increase	45%	11%

The following are extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Sir Eric Yarrow, M.B.E., D.L.

“Taking into account the difficult transitional period following the nationalisation of our major shipbuilding subsidiary, the results above are satisfactory. Group pre-tax profit includes only the interest on compensation payments received to date and is thus still understated by an unquantifiable amount. Your Board has decided to recommend that the annual dividend be brought up to 7.5 pence per share, which represents an increase of 45% over the previous year's restricted dividend.”

Compensation and Distribution

The new Government has delayed for an indefinite period the question of the return to private ownership of the naval shipbuilding companies. This decision was most disappointing to us as we would have preferred early reacquisition of our former subsidiary company to a settlement of compensation on terms which are unlikely to reflect the asset value and future prospects of that company on vesting day. It is likely that the reacquisition of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Limited by Yarrow and Company Limited is now impracticable. Your Board is therefore primarily concerned to ensure that Yarrow and Company Limited should receive fair and reasonable compensation for the loss of its former subsidiary.

The negotiations with the Department of Industry are delicate and confidential but I have to report that I am extremely disappointed at

the progress so far made. Your Board will continue to take every possible step to achieve a just settlement and when the negotiations have been concluded or a definite statement can be made I will inform shareholders by a special circular.

No further progress has been made with our application for fair treatment on the question of a further distribution from Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Limited. Our view, supported by professional advice, continues to be that to allow only £2.6 million of distributions out of available profits of almost £12 million earned by Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Limited in the four-year period up to vesting date cannot possibly be regarded as fair and reasonable. In effect, the substantial balance has been virtually confiscated. I hope that it may yet be possible to persuade the appropriate authorities that such a gross injustice must be put right.

The Future

In the past two years significant progress has been made in rebuilding and expanding the Yarrow Group following the nationalisation of our shipbuilding company. However until such time as the compensation and distribution issues are satisfactorily resolved it is extremely difficult to make future plans and commitments. Our principal subsidiary companies have scope for further expansion and the Group thus has a sound base on which to build.”

Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained from: The Secretary, Yarrow and Company Limited, Charing Cross Tower, Glasgow G9 4UN. The Fifty Eighth Annual General Meeting will be held on Thursday, 27th December 1979.

FINANCE FOR INDUSTRY LTD

Six months unaudited consolidated results

	6 months to September 30	Year to March 31	
	1979 £'000	1978 £'000	1979 £'000
Group income before interest and provisions	58,211	44,724	93,952
Interest on borrowings	35,708	28,218	61,597
Provisions	7,481	4,321	7,004
	43,189	32,539	68,601
Profit before tax	15,022	12,185	25,351
Estimated tax	6,988	5,250	10,517
Profit after tax	8,034	6,935	14,834
Minority interest	307	225	533
	7,727	6,710	14,301
Extraordinary items	1,482	1,502	3,158
	6,245	5,208	11,143
Interim dividend	2,000	-	200
Increase in retained surplus	4,245	5,208	10,943

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock Markets

Miners give a lift to sentiment

News that the confrontation with the miners looked like being averted gave the Stock Market an unexpected boost yesterday. But dealers were quick to point out that business remained thin with short positions on the books accounting for most of the improved performance.

Gold shares remained active as a result of the deteriorating situation in the Middle East and the higher bullion price which, at one point, touched \$436 before falling on profit taking ahead of today's (Wednesday) DMF gold auction.

Oils were another buoyant sector following warnings from several of the major oil companies that oil shortages are anticipated in the new year.

Good results can be expected from Kenning Group when it reports next month. With the large car hire fleet going well profits could rise from £8.3m to around £8.5m. The shares, at 67p are only 15 per cent above their 1975 low and include no premium for a bid from an overseas trader.

Shares of Ladbroke fell 7p to 152p following the closure of its London casino on Monday but rallied to finish the day unchanged at 158p on rumours that Ladbroke was interested in making a bid.

Conch Leisure rose 5p to 56p. Satchell & Satchell continued to gain ground, rising 6p to 140p on reports that it was about to clinch a deal in the lucrative United States market, and

against the trend shedding a penny to 177p.

Oils were once again active on reports of a imminent oil shortage. Ultramar leapt 24p to 412p followed closely by manager partners OIL Exploration 14p up to 650p and Lessor 12p better at 348p. BP advanced 8p to 378p and the new 6p to 168p.

Speculative demand lifted Siebens 14p to 390p and Tri-control were 6p stronger at 272p. Shell could only manage a 2p rise to 340p.

Gold shares remained buoyant in line with the rising bullion price and the gold shares index rose 5.4 to 243.9. Among the leaders Western Holdings improved 5p to \$451 and Kiof gained 5p to \$224 but W. Delefontaine remained flat at \$514. Among the cheaper gold East Rand Proprietary rose 5p to \$131 while Venturpost slipped 3p to \$100.

Shares of Ladbroke fell 7p to 152p following the closure of its London casino on Monday but rallied to finish the day unchanged at 158p on rumours that Ladbroke was interested in making a bid.

Conch Leisure rose 5p to 56p. Satchell & Satchell continued to gain ground, rising 6p to 140p on reports that it was about to clinch a deal in the lucrative United States market, and

Godfrey Davis improved 8p to 122p on speculative demand. Further reflection of Monday's impressive figures from Max-shalls Halifax lifted the shares a further 7p to 172p.

A 51 per cent increase in profits at Birmingham lifted the shares 20p to 183p, while full-year figures were good for a 3p rise at Rank Hovis McDougall. Arminge Shanks improved 2p to 484p, after figures above most market estimates, and Castings were likewise 3p higher at 42p.

LOF's were 31p higher at 35p and Ynter renewed 4p to 110p after their respective trading statements.

Reports that Castain had temporarily withdrawn from negotiations with Wessels, suspended on Monday, lifted the shares 2p to 144p giving further fuel to the rumour that a third party is involved. Shares of Thorne remained unchanged at 314p. It is thought that it is now agreed control of EML up to 130p.

In electricals revived bid speculation lifted Deca "A" by 21p while the ordinary Equity rose 1p to 315p. Rascal, whose name has so often been linked with Deca and also has interim figures due out on Thursday, jumped 6p to 225p and GEC also advanced to report on Thursday improved 6p to 346p. Plessey rose 3p to 108p and Mairhead, where Tyco Corporation yesterday increased its holding to 13.1 per cent, ex-

changed 2p to 248p. The drinks sector was slightly better with Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries jumping 10p to 276p following full year figures and Irish Distillers, also with full year figures, increased 4p to 80p.

Two views of low Trust House Forte, Britain's largest hotel group, faded in the year to October have emerged. One, associated with brokers such as Carr Selig, is that profits rose £15m to £20m; another is that this looks too high. There is an expectation in some quarters that Travelodge, a key part of the group's United States division, has done little better than Howard Johnson, the expensive looking United States acquisition of Imperial Group. The shares are 136p.

Bass Charrington were 1p firmer at 209p. Allied Breweries edged ahead by 5p to 80p. In engineering Lucas rose 3p to 225p and GKN was 3p stronger at 252p. Dowty were 7p up at 141p and Tubes improved 2p to 264p. Equity turnover on December 3, was £58,27m (10.41m bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were 101, Ladbroke, GKN, GEC, Leasing, BAA, Shell, Ultramar, GEC, Courtland, Boots, Beechams, Cons Gold Fields, P and O, Barclays Bank, Lando, Marks & Spencer and Land Secs.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profit	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Armstrong Shanks (I)	25.7(23.4)	2.5(2.0)	5.27(3.92)	1.5(1.34)	1/4	—
Reist Ergo Post (I)	12.4(10.1)	1.3(1.1)	—	—	1/4	—
Concrete Fords (F)	35.59(2.53)	0.32(0.35)	—	0.4(0.6)	18/1	—
F. Cooper (F)	13.9(10.9)	3.26(2.47)	18.3(14.74)	4.5(3.6)	15/2	5.5(4.14)
Crystallite Rides (F)	13.2(8.5)	0.67(0.53)	11.12(8.8)	1.17(0.78)	26/1	1.5(1.11)
Johnson (I)	1.5(1.2)	0.88(0.61)	3.39(3.02)	1.53(0.73)	4/1	—
Wingworth Morris (I)	56.0(62.5)	0.89(0.75)	—	0.82(0.55)	3/2	—
Kelsey Ltd (F)	23.0(19.0)	2.24(2.13)	23.3(25.3)	4.5(2.36)	6/2	6(3.61)
Lon & O'Shea (I)	9.7(8.11)	0.6(0.62)	2.05(1.98)	0.42(0.34)	12/2	—
Winton (I)	2.86(2.53)	0.61(0.62)	—	1.0(0.5)	29/2	—
J. Williams (F)	21.9(20.2)	0.25(0.2)	3.57(4.3)	1.78(1.5)	2/5	2.75(2.73)

Morgan Grenfell new look

By Aorienne Gleeson

There are to be changes at the top at Morgan Grenfell at the end of this year and they provide an opportunity to crystallise recent developments in the management of the group and its principal subsidiary, the accepting house Morgan Grenfell & Co. Mr John Collins, chairman, is to retire. Lord Catto, presently chairman of the banking subsidiary, is to succeed him. Mr Bill Mackworth-Young is to become chairman of the banking subsidiary; and Mr Christopher Reeves is to succeed him as chief executive.

This latter appointment carries with it chairmanship of a new management committee,

composed of divisional heads of the banking subsidiary; and this new committee is to take over responsibility for administration of the bank.

Mr Reeves thus becomes responsible for the future performance of the bank, whose footings have doubled over the past four years, to the board of the holding company. This in addition to Lord Catto and Mr Mackworth-Young, will include some individuals who are directors of the bank but not committee.

Morgan Grenfell Holdings is a public unlisted company, one third of whose shares are held by J. P. Morgan, part of the Pierpoint Morgan group of investment bankers in the US.

AE purchase in Europe

In another significant European move, Associated Engineering has acquired control of two major West German distributors of automotive components having a combined turnover of some £1m.

First AE has acquired a majority share of the capital of Julius Calver KG, a holding company with subsidiary interests for DM 3,500,000. Calver has acquired a lot of some DM 30m (£7.5m) and profits of DM 1.7m (£425,000). Julius Calver controls wholesale and specialist parts distributors in Southern Germany and Holland.

The second, smaller company, Walter Steinhilber

GMBH, is based in Stuttgart with branches in Nuremberg, Mannheim and Rostock. Steinhilber is a well-established distributor of engine, chassis and transmission parts with a third of its DM 1.5m (£375,000) annual sales in paint and accessories.

These acquisitions in Germany, coupled with the recently announced purchase of AE's French bearing licensee SIC and the £10m investment costing facility at Garton, near Leeds, for turbine components, form part of AE's plan to develop its European base both in manufacture and distribution, and to increase its stakes in high technology turbine components.

Smith & Nephew feels drop in spending

A drop in consumer spending has left third-quarter profits static at Elastoplast, Nivea, cream and Gals cosmetics group Smith & Nephew.

In the three months to October 6, 1979, pre-tax profits were maintained at £5.6m taking the nine month figure up from £14.5m to £15.6m on sales £15m higher at £153m.

And with interest rates at record levels, Mr Kenneth Kemp, chairman, is cautious about forecasting any growth in the final period. Borrowings in the year are likely to increase from a previous £25m to £40m, but Mr Kemp ruled out any possibility of a rights issue.

The recent acquisition Anchor Continental, for which Smith paid £8m in cash, made a first-time contribution of £45,000 at the pre-tax level.

Providing Smith can maintain its final quarter profits, the group could turn in £21.5m for the full year, against a previous £20.5m.

Panel decision today on Montfort-Dixon

A decision is expected today from the Take-Over Panel regarding Palma Textile Group's stake in Montfort (Knitting Mills), now under offer by David Dixon.

Palma, which has increased its holding to 14.85 per cent, is claimed by Dixon to be infringing Rule 37 of the Takeover Code and acting against shareholders' interests.

Over £8m pre-tax at Irish Distillers

Although interest and depreciation charges are heavier this time, the Irish Distillers Group still boosted its pre-tax profits by 21 per cent to a record £8.82m in the year to September 30. This was achieved on a turnover 17.9 per cent up at £82.7m. The total dividend is being raised from 3.25p (adjusted) to 3.85p gross. Figures are in Irish pounds.

RMC takes control of fire alarm firm

Ready Mixed Concrete has bought 80 per cent of Lander Alarm Co (Scotland), for £1.4m, of which £1m has been satisfied by the issue of 784,890 ordinary shares, with the balance of £800,000 payable in cash in November, 1980. RMC and the remaining shareholders have granted each other options in respect of the outstanding 20 per cent of Lander's capital. Lander is a private firm, making and installing electronic,

security and fire alarms in Scotland. At the date of purchase, Lander's net tangible assets were about £1.25m, including cash of £275,000. Pre-tax profits for the year to April were expected to be about £300,000.

Hazelwoods buys onion-peeling firm

Hazelwoods has bought Moor Rose Farm Products, a Lincolnshire-based onion-peeling company for £85,000 cash. In the year to July 31 last, Moor Rose made pre-tax profits of £25,000.

Profits stand still at Marling Inds

In spite of sales of Marling Industries (makers of industrial textiles) expanding from £8.11m to £9.7m in the six months to September 30, pre-tax profits were virtually unchanged at £601,000, against £604,000.

Raising the interim payment from the equivalent of 0.54p to 0.59p gross, the board reports that the company is in line with expectations and overall current trading continues at predicted levels.

Yarrow waits on compensation

In the past two years, "significant progress" has been made in rebuilding and expanding the Yarrow Group following the nationalisation of the shipbuilding side, reports Sir Eric G. Yarrow, the chairman, in his annual statement. However, until such time as the compensation and distribution issues are satisfactorily resolved, it is extremely difficult "to make future plans and commitments". The chairman says, Yarrow's main subsidiaries have scope for further expansion and so the group has a sound base on which to build.

Dull first half for Vinten

Having achieved record results in 1978-79, the Suffolk-based Vinten Group has suffered a slight downturn for the six months to September 30. With turnover down from £29.3m to £28.6m, pre-tax profits slipped from £622,000 to £610,000. The fall in turnover arises from lower sales on factored equipment associated with Vinten's reconnaissance systems.

Meanwhile, the world market for the group's television camera-mounting equipment continues to be good, but orders for military equipment are slow. The board explains that it is difficult to make any

certain forecast for the year because of a serious delay in the placing of a significant MOD contract. The interim dividend is being lifted from 0.74p to 1.42p gross, but this is to reduce the disparity between payments. Vinten makes film and television equipment and aerial reconnaissance systems, etc.

Pressure on margins at Castings

Because of the engineering dispute and continuing pressure on margins, the pre-tax profits of the Castings group of malleable foundries dropped by 5 per cent to £32,000 in the half-year to September 30. This was in spite of a 4.9 per cent rise in turnover to £2.9m. The interim dividend is being maintained at 0.85p gross. Castings' new foundry is nearing completion and it is hoped it will be in production by the end of the current year.

Acrow Valve's US acquisition

Acrow has announced that it has acquired the Centurian Valve operation of Geosource in Houston, Texas. This acquisition, costing about £1.4m (about £1.4m), will enable Acrow to extend its service to the oil and petro-chemical industries in North and South America.

Two years ago, Acrow (through its subsidiary, Adamson and Hatchett) set up the Adamson-Chromister valve division in collaboration with Mr Clyde Chromister, chairman of the Houston-based Chromister valve company, one of the world's leading valve designers. With the purchase of the Houston plant, the Centurian product line, the Acrow organisation says it will now become one of the major companies in the design, manufacture and marketing of through-conduit gate valves for the oil, gas and petro-chemical industries.

First-half pressures cut Highams' profit

In the face of increasingly difficult trade and with continuing pressure on margins, pre-tax profit of Highams, the Accrington, Lancashire, textiles group, slipped from £762,000 to £698,000 in the half-year ended September 23, 1979.

Sales increased from £12.96m to £12.56m, but bank and debt interest in the half-year rose from £128,000 to £162,000. The interim payment, gross, is being held at 1.14p. On last year's record pre-tax profit of £1.5m, the dividend total was 4.94p gross. Chairman Mr

William Higham said in his annual statement in June that the group had increased its profit in six of the past seven years and the directors would do all they could to continue this trend.

Record year for Crystalate

In spite of absorbing a non-recurring loss of about £550,000, Crystalate (Holdings) managed to post a pre-tax profit up from £617,000 to a best-ever £888,000 in the 12 months to September 30. The loss relates to the Greenwich plastics operation which has now been discontinued. Sales rose from £8.56m to £13.58m. The electronics division again met its full expectations. The total dividend, gross, goes up from 1.1p to 1.64p.

Half-year loss at W. E. Norton

Disruption amongst major customers of W. E. Norton (Holdings) during the engineers' strike is given as the main reason for a change into losses for the six months to September 30.

A pre-tax profit of £231,000 was turned into a loss of £65,000 on turnover up from £6.3m to £8.04m.

The board is confident that it can make up some of the loss incurred in the second half and the order intake is good. The interim dividend is 0.57p gross against 0.59p.

Ilhworth Morris into loss

Losses at Ilhworth, Morris, the wool and cotton manufacturer, amounted to £120,000 in the half year to September 30, 1979 compared with pre-tax profits of £2.6m last time.

The group, in which Mrs Pamela Mason is a major shareholder, saw a drop in turnover from £62.6m to £56m. But the losses are considerably smaller than those anticipated earlier this year when Mr Ivan Hill took the chairman's reins. The interim dividend has been maintained at 0.79p gross.

Mr Hill said that although trading conditions continue to give little cause for early optimism, economies arising from rationalisation will exercise "a favourable influence on future profitability". Last year the group made a pre-tax profit of £3.87m.

REEMMER & CO.
Pre-tax profit for half-year to July 31, £218,000 (£202,000). Interim payment, 1.15p (1.1p).

FINANCIAL NEWS

Price increases and Lager sales boost three brewers

By Rosemary Unsworth

A crop of brewing results show what the weather and a series of price increases can do. They also emphasise the growing importance of lager.

Wolverhampton and Dudley Breweries Ltd. up to market expectations by producing pre-tax profits of £8.15m for the year ending September 30, 1979, compared with £7.1m. Turnover increased by 15 per cent to £56m, compared with £48m in the first half.

The Midlands group has been busy conducting its capital expenditure programme to meet forecast capacity requirements and to improve production efficiency, said Mr. E. J. Thompson, chairman. At the

same time Wolverhampton and Dudley have expanded and improved its premises with five new pub openings.

At the same time, bank borrowings have been reduced from £3.4m to £2.7m, Mr. Thompson pointed out.

Wolverhampton and Dudley's 10 per cent stake in the newly formed Harp Lager consortium means that a direct investment in production and marketing of Harp brands is essential because of the rapid development of the market.

Other two members of the consortium are Arthur Guinness and Greene King and Sons.

A final dividend of 8.6 pence has been recommended, making 12p against 10p last year.

Development Brewery (Holdings) saw a 10 per cent increase

in turnover to £24.7m in the year to September 29, 1979 but pre-tax profits dropped back from £1.55m to £1.54m. Operating profit increased slightly to £1.8m from £1.66m.

The board pointed out earlier this year that margins had been under pressure after a prolonged hard winter and the need to maintain prices when costs were increasing.

A final dividend of 3.8 pence has been proposed, making a total of 5p compared with 4.75p last year.

The Nottinghamshire-based Mansfield Brewery also saw a small turnover improvement from £11m to £12m in the half year to September 30, 1979.

Profits at the pre-tax level rose to £2.2m from £1.7m.

The interim dividend rises from 1.3p to 1.4p.

Steelley pays \$15m for US firm

The Steelley Company, the Nottinghamshire-based time-burner, has paid \$15m, through a Canadian subsidiary, for Ohio Lime, a United States company.

Mr Peter Roberts, Steelley's finance director, says the new business operates a rotary kiln with a capacity of 250,000 tons a year and has substantial dolomite reserves. Its business is, therefore, very similar to those run by Steelley in the United Kingdom and Canada.

But Mr Roberts declined to say how much Ohio would add to Steelley's profits, except that it would earn the desired rate of return. The purchase is being funded by loans raised by the Canadian company.

Steelley has been looking for a major United States acquisition for two years. Earlier this year it paid \$2.3m for a small dolomite plant close to Ohio Line.

Montedison talks

Milan - A new foreign partner may take a major share of Italian chemical company Montedison SPA, which is already 10 per cent controlled by Saudi financiers, Ghazal Petroleum, company officials have confirmed.

Sigior Mario Schimberni, vice-chairman and chief executive officer, said in an interview with the United States magazine Business Week that Montedison is holding talks with a potential new partner whom he would not identify. A company spokesman confirmed the accuracy of the report - AP - Dow Jones.

A Cohen sale

The boards of A. Cohen and Co., the United Kingdom non-ferrous metals group, and Hulets Investments, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hulets Corp., a South African company, have reached conditional agreement whereby Cohen will dispose of part of its 51 per cent interest in the South African subsidiary, Metal Sales Co. (Proprietary), to Hulets for a

cash consideration equivalent to £19.7m. Other shareholders in MSC will sell simultaneously their shares in MSC to Hulets.

Cohen will retain a 24 per cent interest in MSC, which balance being held by Hulets. The agreement provides for Cohen to dispose of his remaining holding in Hulets during six years following completion and, if this option is not exercised then for Hulets to purchase that holding. The agreement is subject, inter alia, to the consent of regulatory authorities and approval of both shareholders of Cohen and of MSC resident in South Africa.

About 40 per cent of Cohen's turnover is in Africa.

Northrop halts action

Northrop Corporation of America, the United States District Court in Los Angeles has withdrawn a preliminary injunction against McDonnell

Douglas Corporation involving the sale of F-18 aircraft to Canada.

The action was withdrawn because McDonnell Douglas agreed to a stipulation not to commit to other parties work allocated to Northrop on the F-18 jet and also agreed to make the plane "carrier suitable".

Northrop had asked the court to issue a preliminary injunction against McDonnell Douglas because without its consent McDonnell had offered to let Canadian aircraft build part of the F-18 now being provided by Northrop.

Canon in Tokyo deal

Canon Incorporated says it will acquire a 19.5 per cent equity in Copier Co Limited of Japan to become the largest shareholder of the medium-sized Japanese copying machine manufacturer.

International

Douglas Corporation involving the sale of F-18 aircraft to Canada.

The action was withdrawn because McDonnell Douglas agreed to a stipulation not to commit to other parties work allocated to Northrop on the F-18 jet and also agreed to make the plane "carrier suitable".

Northrop had asked the court to issue a preliminary injunction against McDonnell Douglas because without its consent McDonnell had offered to let Canadian aircraft build part of the F-18 now being provided by Northrop.

Canon Incorporated says it will acquire a 19.5 per cent equity in Copier Co Limited of Japan to become the largest shareholder of the medium-sized Japanese copying machine manufacturer.

Canon Incorporated says it will acquire a 19.5 per cent equity in Copier Co Limited of Japan to become the largest shareholder of the medium-sized Japanese copying machine manufacturer.

Business appointments

Morgan Grenfell changes

Lord Carro, at present chairman of Morgan Grenfell & Co., has been appointed chairman of Morgan Grenfell Holdings to succeed Mr. J. E. H. Collins. Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young will become chairman of Morgan Grenfell & Co.; Mr. C. R. Reeves, already a director, will succeed him as group chief executive and Mr. C. F. M. Rawlinson will become vice-chairman of Morgan Grenfell & Co.

Mr. Ian Michael Colgan will be appointed secretary of Morgan Grenfell & Co. from January 1, 1980, retaining his present appointment of accountant.

Mr. D. C. Marshall has been appointed a director of Morgan Grenfell & Co. and of Gold and Base Metal Mines and Mr. J. M. Robertson has been appointed a director of Morgan Grenfell & Co.

Mr. Chris Fletcher, managing director, Tootal Menwear, is to join the divisional board and will succeed Mr. Stewart Davies, deputy chairman of Tootal Menwear, as chairman of Tootal Menwear.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Options

Traded options remained in the doldrums yesterday as investors remained on the sidelines. An early indication of how quiet conditions were was shown at 11 am when only 59 contracts had been completed.

By the close this figure had risen to 314, the lowest since November 14, compared with Monday's total of 375. In traditional options conditions were slightly better. Calls were arranged in Style Shoes, Ultramar and Salsbury Discount.

Interest was also shown in Ladbrokes mainly at the lower levels. A put was arranged in First Nat Finance and a double completed in KCA Int.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

Mr. R. J. Dow has been appointed group financial controller of the Land Group. Mr. N. L. Dow succeeds Mr. C. W. Mackworth Young who has resigned to take up the position of group financial controller of Vickers.

John Williams profits plunge in hard year

By Rosemary Unsworth

Gloomy first half results were matched by disappointing second six month figures at John Williams of Cardiff, the steel stockholder, iron founder and architectural products manufacturer.

Pre-tax profits slumped from a record £1.2m to £256,000 in the year ending September 30, 1979. Turnover rose 8 per cent to £21.9m and Mr Harold Williams, chairman, said that 1978-79 had been "difficult and disappointing for the group."

The main problems were linked to the major plant installation scheme in the foundry operation, national industrial disputes and a sales performance which failed to keep pace with rising operational costs. But Mr Williams emphasised that the current year had started on a better note.

The group is benefiting from a £3m investment programme at the foundries where the second six month figures at John Williams of Cardiff, the steel stockholder, iron founder and architectural products manufacturer.

John Williams Foundries made a trading profit of £17,000 compared with last year's £57,000. The downturn was due to a modernisation scheme which turned out to be more disruptive than expected. The engineering workers' dispute also contributed to the plant's closure for a short time.

John Williams' profit also fell from £240,000 to a trading loss of £33,000 but the group's pre-tax profit rose 8 per cent to £21.9m and Mr Harold Williams, chairman, said that 1978-79 had been "difficult and disappointing for the group."

The main problems were linked to the major plant installation scheme in the foundry operation, national industrial disputes and a sales performance which failed to keep pace with rising operational costs. But Mr Williams emphasised that the current year had started on a better note.

The group is benefiting from a £3m investment programme at the foundries where the second six month figures at John Williams of Cardiff, the steel stockholder, iron founder and architectural products manufacturer.

John Williams Foundries made a trading profit of £17,000 compared with last year's £57,000. The downturn was due to a modernisation scheme which turned out to be more disruptive than expected. The engineering workers' dispute also contributed to the plant's closure for a short time.

John Williams' profit also fell from £240,000 to a trading loss of £33,000 but the group's pre-tax profit rose 8 per cent to £21.9m and Mr Harold Williams, chairman, said that 1978-79 had been "difficult and disappointing for the group."

The main problems were linked to the major plant installation scheme in the foundry operation, national industrial disputes and a sales performance which failed to keep pace with rising operational costs. But Mr Williams emphasised that the current year had started on a better note.

The group is benefiting from a £3m investment programme at the foundries where the second six month figures at John Williams of Cardiff, the steel stockholder, iron founder and architectural products manufacturer.

John Williams Foundries made a trading profit of £17,000 compared with last year's £57,000. The downturn was due to a modernisation scheme which turned out to be more disruptive than expected. The engineering workers' dispute also contributed to the plant's closure for a short time.

John Williams' profit also fell from £240,000 to a trading loss of £33,000 but the group's pre-tax profit rose 8 per cent to £21.9m and Mr Harold Williams, chairman, said that 1978-79 had been "difficult and disappointing for the group."

The main problems were linked to the major plant installation scheme in the foundry operation, national industrial disputes and a sales performance which failed to keep pace with rising operational costs. But Mr Williams emphasised that the current year had started on a better note.

The group is benefiting from a £3m investment programme at the foundries where the second six month figures at John Williams of Cardiff, the steel stockholder, iron founder and architectural products manufacturer.

John Williams Foundries made a trading profit of £17,000 compared with last year's £57,000. The downturn was due to a modernisation scheme which turned out to be more disruptive than expected. The engineering workers' dispute also contributed to the plant's closure for a short time.

John Williams' profit also fell from £240,000 to a trading loss of £33,000 but the group's pre-tax profit rose 8 per cent to £21.9m and Mr Harold Williams, chairman, said that 1978-79 had been "difficult and disappointing for the group."

The main problems were linked to the major plant installation scheme in the foundry operation, national industrial disputes and a sales performance which failed to keep pace with rising operational costs. But Mr Williams emphasised that the current year had started on a better note.

The group is benefiting from a £3m investment programme at the foundries where the second six month figures at John Williams of Cardiff, the steel stockholder, iron founder and architectural products manufacturer.

John Williams Foundries made a trading profit of £17,000 compared with last year's £57,000. The downturn was due to a modernisation scheme which turned out to be more disruptive than expected. The engineering workers' dispute also contributed to the plant's closure for a short time.

John Williams' profit also fell from £240,000 to a trading loss of £33,000 but the group's pre-tax profit rose 8 per cent to £21.9m and Mr Harold Williams, chairman, said that 1978-79 had been "difficult and disappointing for the group."

The main problems were linked to the major plant installation scheme in the foundry operation, national industrial disputes and a sales performance which failed to keep pace with rising operational costs. But Mr Williams emphasised that the current year had started on a better note.

The group is benefiting from a £3m investment programme at the foundries where the second six month figures at John Williams of Cardiff, the steel stockholder, iron founder and architectural products manufacturer.

John Williams Foundries made a trading profit of £17,000 compared with last year's £57,000. The downturn was due to a modernisation scheme which turned out to be more disruptive than expected. The engineering workers' dispute also contributed to the plant's closure for a short time.

John Williams' profit also fell from £240,000 to a trading loss of £33,000 but the group's pre-tax profit rose 8 per cent to £21.9m and Mr Harold Williams, chairman, said that 1978-79 had been "difficult and disappointing for the group."

The main problems were linked to the major plant installation scheme in the foundry operation, national industrial disputes and a sales performance which failed to keep pace with rising operational costs. But Mr Williams emphasised that the current year had started on a better note.

The group is benefiting from a £3m investment programme at the foundries where the second six month figures at John Williams of Cardiff, the steel stockholder, iron founder and architectural products manufacturer.

John Williams Foundries made a trading profit of £17,000 compared with last year's £57,000. The downturn was due to a modernisation scheme which turned out to be more disruptive than expected. The engineering workers' dispute also contributed to the plant's closure for a short time.

John Williams' profit also fell from £240,000 to a trading loss of £33,000 but the group's pre-tax profit rose 8 per cent to £21.9m and Mr Harold Williams, chairman, said that 1978-79 had been "difficult and disappointing for the group."

The main problems were linked to the major plant installation scheme in the foundry operation, national industrial disputes and a sales performance which failed to keep pace with rising operational costs. But Mr Williams emphasised that the current year had started on a better note.

The group is benefiting from a £3m investment programme at the foundries where the second six month figures at John Williams of Cardiff, the steel stockholder, iron founder and architectural products manufacturer.

John Williams Foundries made a trading profit of £17,000 compared with last year's £57,000. The downturn was due to a modernisation scheme which turned out to be more disruptive than expected. The engineering workers' dispute also contributed to the plant's closure for a short time.

John Williams' profit also fell from £240,000 to a trading loss of £33,000 but the group's pre-tax profit rose 8 per cent to £21.9m and Mr Harold Williams, chairman, said that 1978-79 had been "difficult and disappointing for the group."

The main problems were linked to the major plant installation scheme in the foundry operation, national industrial disputes and a sales performance which failed to keep pace with rising operational costs. But Mr Williams emphasised that the current year had started on a better note.

The group is benefiting from a £3m investment programme at the foundries where the second six month figures at John Williams of Cardiff, the steel stockholder, iron founder and architectural products manufacturer.

John Williams Foundries made a trading profit of £17,000 compared with last year's £57,000. The downturn was due to a modernisation scheme which turned out to be more disruptive than expected. The engineering workers' dispute also contributed to the plant's closure for a short time.

John Williams' profit also fell from £240,000 to a trading loss of £33,000 but the group's pre-tax profit rose 8 per cent to £21.9m and Mr Harold Williams, chairman, said that 1978-79 had been "difficult and disappointing for the group."

The main problems were linked to the major plant installation scheme in the foundry operation, national industrial disputes and a sales performance which failed to keep pace with rising operational costs. But Mr Williams emphasised that the current year had started on a better note.

Armitage Shanks manages rise of 25 pc despite disruption

By Alison Mitchell

In keeping with other groups involved in engineering, first half profits at Staffordshire-based Armitage Shanks were hit by the industrial unrest in the industry.

Although Mr Kennedy Campbell, chairman, declines to quantify the costs of the strike, pre-tax profits in the six months to September 29, 1979, did rise by a quarter from £2m to £2.5m. Turnover was a tenth higher at £25.7m.

Both the engineering and ceramic divisions of the group were disrupted. Three out of the group's six factories were hit.

However the 25 per cent rise in earnings has been maintained to date, though the chairman warns shareholders that the international outlook

and high interest rates could make orders more difficult to obtain.

Export sales, which amount to between 20 and 25 per cent of total turnover dropped slightly during the period but now show signs of progress again.

Nigeria, which accounted for almost a third of United Kingdom ceramic exports, closed its doors on imported ceramic sanitaryware but Mr Campbell is cautiously confident that there may be some lifting of the restrictions in the near future.

Elsewhere overseas, the Singapore subsidiary is now breaking-even while the Australian offshoot has turned round. It ought to be profit-making by the year end.

Exchange differences, which are taken in below the line,

amount to £111,000 against a previous £35,000.

During the six months, the group sold its builders' merchants North Eastern Distributors for more than £1.5m and this has substantially reduced group borrowings.

Ceramics SA, a Panamanian company controlled by Lebanese interests has now increased its holding in Armitage to around 20 per cent. However the chairman sees the stake as no more than a trading investment and discounts the possibility of a bid. As yet Ceramics has made no approaches for a seat on the board.

For shareholders there is an interim dividend of 2.14p against a previous 2p, adjusted for the one-for-two scrip issue. Yesterday the shares rose 2p to 48p.

Steady growth at Kelsey Inds

Kelsey Industries continued its pattern of small but steady profits growth during the year after making similar progress in the first half.

On a turnover increase of 16 per cent to £17m, pre-tax profits showed a 5 per cent rise to £2.2m for the year to September 30, 1979. Although the manufacturing companies, which improved exports by 9 per cent, suffered from reduced profit margins, the roofing contracting division's results improved, following the trend established in the first six months which coincided with better weather.

But Mr John Moss, chairman, warned shareholders that margins remain "the key to the problem of maintaining profits in the inflationary conditions which prevail and appear certain to continue next year."

On the manufacturing side, UK turnover rose by 18 per cent to £8m while export turnover increased from £7.9m to £9m during the year. Multicores Solders in Australia raised pre-tax profits by 26 per cent after management changes, and Mr Moss added that there were hopes of the group exporting again to New Zealand if

the pattern of small but steady profits growth during the year after making similar progress in the first half.

On a turnover increase of 16 per cent to £17m, pre-tax profits showed a 5 per cent rise to £2.2m for the year to September 30, 1979. Although the manufacturing companies, which improved exports by 9 per cent, suffered from reduced profit margins, the roofing contracting division's results improved, following the trend established in the first six months which coincided with better weather.

But Mr John Moss, chairman, warned shareholders that margins remain "the key to the problem of maintaining profits in the inflationary conditions which prevail and appear certain to continue next year."

On the manufacturing side, UK turnover rose by 18 per cent to £8m while export turnover increased from £7.9m to £9m during the year. Multicores Solders in Australia raised pre-tax profits by 26 per cent after management changes, and Mr Moss added that there were hopes of the group exporting again to New Zealand if

the pattern of small but steady profits growth during the year after making similar progress in the first half.

On a turnover increase of 16 per cent to £17m, pre-tax profits showed a 5 per cent rise to £2.2m for the year to September 30, 1979. Although the manufacturing companies, which improved exports by 9 per cent, suffered from reduced profit margins, the roofing contracting division's results improved, following the trend established in the first six months which coincided with better weather.

But Mr John Moss, chairman, warned shareholders that margins remain "the key to the problem of maintaining profits in the inflationary conditions which prevail and appear certain to continue next year."

On the manufacturing side, UK turnover rose by 18 per cent to £8m while export turnover increased from £7.9m to £9m during the year. Multicores Solders in Australia raised pre-tax profits by 26 per cent after management changes, and Mr Moss added that there were hopes of the group exporting again to New Zealand if

the pattern of small but steady profits growth during the year after making similar progress in the first half.

On a turnover increase of 16 per cent to £17m, pre-tax profits showed a 5 per cent rise to £2.2m for the year to September 30, 1979. Although the manufacturing companies, which improved exports by 9 per cent, suffered from reduced profit margins, the roofing contracting division's results improved, following the trend established in the first six months which coincided with better weather.

But Mr John Moss, chairman, warned shareholders that margins remain "the key to the problem of maintaining profits in the inflationary conditions which prevail and appear certain to continue next year."

On the manufacturing side, UK turnover rose by 18 per cent to £8m while export turnover increased from £7.9m to £9m during the year. Multicores Solders in Australia raised pre-tax profits by 26 per cent after management changes, and Mr Moss added that there were hopes of the group exporting again to New Zealand if

the pattern of small but steady profits growth during the year after making similar progress in the first half.

On a turnover increase of 16 per cent to £17m, pre-tax profits showed a 5 per cent rise to £2.2m for the year to September 30, 1979. Although the manufacturing companies, which improved exports by 9 per cent, suffered from reduced profit margins, the roofing contracting division's results improved, following the trend established in the first six months which coincided with better weather.

But Mr John Moss, chairman, warned shareholders that margins remain "the key to the problem of maintaining profits in the inflationary conditions which prevail and appear certain to continue next year."

On the manufacturing side, UK turnover rose by 18 per cent to £8m while export turnover increased from £7

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited						Telephone: 01-639 3851	
27/28 Lovat Lane London E.C2R 2EB							
The Over-the-Counter Market							
High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Div'd	Yld %	P/E
89	39	Airsprung Group	77	—	6.7	8.7	*4.6
50	35	Almington & Rhodes	40	-2	13.8	9.5	*2.6
222	143	Bardon Hill	222	—	13.8	6.2	*5.5
101	50	Deborah Ord	93	—	5.4	10.3	—
93	93	Deborah New Ord	93	—	—	—	—
352	140	Fully Paid Rights	333	—	—	—	—
352	140	Deborah 17 1/2% CULS	353	—	17.5	5.0	—
147	100	Frederick Parker	105	—	12.8	12.2	*8.1
158	110	George Blair	110	—	16.5	7.5	—
61	45	Jackson Group	61	—	7.2	6.3	*3.5
153	99	James Burgess	114	—	7.2	6.3	10.0
342	250	Robert Jenkins	250	—	31.3	12.5	*4.9
332	150	Torday Limited	224	-1	14.3	6.4	*3.7
34	14	Twinnock Ord	191	—	0.8	4.3	—
82	69	Twinnock 12 1/2% ULS	76	—	0.8	4.3	—
35	23	Unifork Holdings	54	—	2.6	4.8	11.5
94	42	Waker Alexander	81	+1	4.1	5.4	5.4
190	136	W. Yeates	184	—	11.5	6.3	7.1
189	185	W. S. Yeates New	185	—	—	—	—

Price	Chg	Open	Yld	P/E
77	-2	67	8.7	+4.6
22	-	13.8	5.0	+2.6
93	-	13.8	6.2	+6.5
93	-	5.0	5.4	10.2
93	-	—	—	—
\$ 353	-	47.5	5.0	—
105	-	12.8	12.3	+8.1
110	-	16.5	15.0	*—
61	-	5.2	8.5	+3.6
114	-	7.2	6.3	10.0
250	-	31.3	12.5	+9.9
224	-1	14.3	6.4	+5.8
91	-	0.8	—	+3.7
196	-	8.0	15.8	—
54	-	2.6	4.8	11.5
81	+1	4.1	5.4	5.4
184	-	11.5	6.3	7.1
185	-	—	—	—

[illegible]

1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030	
1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030																																																					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						

Greene Greene

Executive secretaries

SOUTHALL

This is very much a P.A. job. As Executive Secretary to the Managing Director of a Multi-National Company you will have excellent Secretarial skills and the confidence and personality to cope with a responsible position. The Managing Director relies heavily on his P.A. who represents the Company in many ways. Sub. Restaurant, first class benefits, own office. Please contact GILL BEEDHAM, on 01-235 9984

SECRETARY FOR RECRUITMENT PARTNER

The Partner responsible for Recruitment in a well established Company in the London Bridge area requires an efficient Secretary with shorthand and some audio. EXCEPTIONALLY INTERESTING. The work involves the recruitment of all professional staff, including students. The Secretary will arrange interviews, travel and hotel accommodation, deal with telephone calls and on occasions attend student meetings at Colleges and Universities. Age around 25. Starting salary £5,000, with exceptional Company benefits. Please contact JO ARMIT on 01-235 9984

STARTING SALARY £7,000-£7,250
PA/SEC IN EC1

You are aged between 25-32, career motivated and with good secretarial skills. Your educational background is good (to "A" level) and you probably have "O" level Maths. Some knowledge of French could be an asset. Just as important you have common sense and personality. There are VERY GOOD PROSPECTS of a first class career with a much increased salary. Please contact DOROTHY ALLISON on

01-235 7620
PFR Executive Secretaries
3rd Floor, 4/5 Grosvenor Place
London SW1X 7SB

SECRETARY WITH COOL CONFIDENCE £5,300+

An international Company in Holborn has an exciting opportunity for an Executive Shorthand Secretary to work for a Senior Director. The job is varied and interesting and includes all p.a. duties involved in assisting an executive whose role in the company is Europe-wide. The successful candidate will probably be between 24-30 with several years' secretarial experience, some of which should be at senior management level. The desire to work as part of the company's existing "Secretarial Team" is also important.

In return, the company offers a pleasant working environment, with own office, four weeks' holiday p.a. plus LVs. Please write to Box No 0045 F, The Times.

UNFLAPPABLE SECRETARY FOR CONVEYANCING PARTNER

EC4 to £5,800 p.a.
Applicants should be Secretarial College trained with a good standard of education, have a smart appearance and recent conveyancing experience.
Good shorthand required, 120 w.p.m. & 65 typing. Excellent benefits package.
Please contact Mrs. B. Ellard, Chancery Lane Legal Secretaries, Chancery House, 53-54 Chancery Lane, WC2. Telephone 01-242 1301.

SECRETARY TO MAIN BOARD DIRECTORS £5,500

An impressive and fast growing Life Assurance Company wishes to appoint an ambitious secretary to work for its financial director. This is a young and dynamic team and all concerned are strongly motivated.
To be successful you must be between 25 and 35, would find this position both interesting and rewarding. The pleasant working environment is a bonus. The successful candidate will be a person who speaks Scandinavian languages.
Written applications quoting LS should be forwarded to:
Robin R. Whalley,
International Appointments (London) Ltd.,
Executive Recruitment Consultants,
Greener House, 66/68 Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4RH.
Cable: Interapp, London, S.W.1.
Telephone: 01-839 1562/4 and 01-839 2531.

INFORMATION ASSISTANT £4,139-£5,647

For the British Tourist Authority's Welcome to Britain Information Centre near St. James's Palace and Piccadilly. To answer enquiries from tourists on the telephone, and to research and compile a wide range of information on the British Isles, including a wide range of social facilities.
Applicants must have an in-depth personal knowledge of Scotland, Ireland and the rest of the British Isles. The post calls for someone who is personable, personable and able to answer in a friendly and helpful manner. The successful candidate will be a person who speaks Scandinavian languages.
Detailed written applications, please to: Deputy Personnel Manager, 100, Queen's House, 64 St. James's Street, London, SW1. Telephone 020 9191, Ext. 724.

SPANISH SPEAKING SECRETARY

20+ c. £5,500
To work for a Senior Manager and his colleagues in one of the City's most successful banks.
Working in the South American Division your duties will include a wide range of administrative and clerical work, as well as the telephone, arranging travel itineraries and organising various social functions.
Fluency and shorthand in both English and Spanish are essential and a knowledge of Portuguese would not be a disadvantage. Annual bonus, 2% of salary plus interest, free BUPA, non-contrib. pension, etc.
Phone MARY HOLLAND
4142 London Wall, EC2 2JH 920 0641

ADVERTISING

£5,500

Are you seeking challenge, scope and variety?

Managing director of this prestige ad agency needs a P.A./Secretary with the potential to handle staff recruitment and office management. Charm, tact, administrative and secretarial skills a must.
BOND ST. BUREAU
629 0641 629 3592



LAURA ASHLEY LONDON

REQUIRE MANAGER/ESS FOR OUR MAIN BRANCH
Applicants should be able to work under pressure, motivate staff, be numerate and possess a sense of humour. Merchandising experience would be an advantage. Salary negotiable, plus other benefits.

LAURA ASHLEY OXFORD

REQUIRE MANAGER/ESS
Applicants should be able to work under pressure, motivate staff, be numerate and possess a sense of humour. Merchandising experience would be an advantage. Salary negotiable, plus other benefits.

Applications in writing (including C.V.) to:
MISS PAT LEWIS,
LAURA ASHLEY LTD.,
9 HARRIET STREET, LONDON SW1

Secretary/PA to Director of Sales (U.K.)

Here is a really interesting and responsible secretarial job within Holiday Inn International working at our Executive Sales Office located in an attractive Hampstead Mews. It is a job that will tax your ability to the full. Not only will you have to provide super-efficient secretarial service to our Director of Sales, but you will have to hold the fort during his frequent trips abroad.

You'll find it exciting and, at times challenging so you'll realise that we're looking for someone quite special. A person with more than the usual amount of initiative and able to fit into a young and professional sales team.

You'll find the salary very much to your liking and the benefits will be those you'd expect from a major international hotel group. If you are interested please contact Lynne Raper or Jackie Bent on 01-794 5762 for an appointment with our Sales Director.

Holiday Inn

SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

We require a Secretary for our Managing Director whose office is based close to Victoria Station.

In addition to the normal secretarial duties, travel arrangements, etc., the applicant will be expected to work on his/her own initiative in the absence of the Managing Director.

Applicants should have at least three years' experience at Senior Executive level and will probably be under 35 years of age. Good working conditions, pension scheme, staff restaurant and a salary of not less than £5,500 are offered.

Please telephone Mrs Wendy Nicholls on 01-834 9070.

£5,300 HAMMERSMITH

Personal Secretary to the Personal Director of large Carriage Hotel group in W.6. Excellent secretarial skills required, plus the ability to cope under pressure. This is an extremely busy, involved position dealing with Senior Executives. Management and many personal duties overseas. Excellent conditions and surroundings. Age 25+.

£6,000 + BELGRAVIA

Young Executive Chairman of major group of companies is seeking an extraordinary secretary. Secretarial skills must be impeccable (120/80). This P.A./Sec will help to set up these various offices and be responsible for all organising his social and business activities and must be someone who wishes to be totally involved.

£5,000 KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Excellent opportunity for young Secretary to work for the Managing Director of a large American company. Good shorthand/typing skills with fluent French and German. Age 25+.

Call Dulcie Simpson 01-439 7972

CENTACOM RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Margery Hurst Centre

Career Consultants
47 Davies Street, W.1
01-629 8812

W.1 £5,800

P.A. Secretary to M.D. of Investment Banking Co. Previous experience of working with the banking sector at the level of the M.D. Must be extremely competent and have a good working record. 100% Foreign language useful. Free lunches and I.F.S.T.L.

W.1 £5,500

Secretary/P.A. for Managing Director of Commercial Lending Co. Excellent opportunity for a young person in a personal department on a permanent basis. 25-30. 4 weeks holiday. Life Assurance and contributory pension scheme.

OUT AND ABOUT £5,000-£5,500

Small and exclusive Design Consultancy in Central London. Needs a smart and cheerful P.A./Secretary (with accurate shorthand) 24-30, to accompany the consultants on their many client visits. You will be an important part of an informal and professional team.

BI-LINGUAL SPANISH £5,000 NEG

Young Director in Kensington based promotions company seeks a P.A./Secretary, 25-30, with fluent Spanish to converse and translate with their many foreign clients. The work is very varied and the office is hectic and fun.

BERKELEY APPOINTMENTS

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
101 NEW BOND STREET, W.1.
408 9444

Worldwide Travel

See the world as a top level P.A.

You would be based in Jordan and enjoy liaising with top people at an international level on a highly confidential basis. Your accommodation and a car plus 2 free trips to the UK per annum are all part of this glamorous position.

If you are 24-30, have good secretarial skills and fluent French then call Ursula Kays for further details on:
TEL: 01-405-0654

Drake Senior Appointments

121, KINGSWAY, LONDON WC2

Secretary for Chief Executive UP TO £6,500

The Secretary General of the Corporation of Lloyd's, the organisation which provides administrative services to the Lloyd's Insurance Market, requires a personal secretary. This position is based in our Lime Street Offices.

Applicants, who should be in an age range 25-35, will currently be working at senior management level and will enjoy using their secretarial skills and organisational ability to the full. Impeccable shorthand and typing speeds are essential.

An attractive fringe benefits package includes an annual bonus, heavily subsidised lunches, season ticket loan and flextime working.

Telephone Sue Woolcott
on 01-623 7100 Ext 2671
for further details.

Lloyd's of London

THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations will hold an examination in London for the recruitment of qualified secretaries, shorthand typists and typists for its Geneva Office. Candidates should have secondary education, shorthand speed of 90 wpm, typing speed of 50 wpm, English mother tongue and basic knowledge of French.

Yearly starting salary for bilingual secretaries: Swiss Francs 30,725 net. For shorthand typists: Swiss Francs 28,885 net. For typists: Swiss Francs 26,730 net, plus overseas and language allowance and 8 weeks annual leave.

Interviews of short-listed candidates will be held in London in late February, 1980.

The United Nations pays travel expenses to interview but not to examination.

Apply in writing to Secretariat, Recruitment Section, Room 205, United Nations, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, before 8th January, 1980, enclosing a self-addressed envelope approximately 8 inches x 4 inches. Documentation will be sent only to those candidates meeting necessary criteria.

Margery Hurst Centre

Career Consultants
47 Davies Street, W.1
01-629 8812

W.1 £5,800

Shorthand Secretary for Company's Solicitors. An excellent opportunity for the right person. Previous experience of the legal profession essential. Fast and good secretarial skills required. Must have good educational background and be aged 25-35. I.F.S.T.L. and B.U.P.A.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

Secretary/P.A. for two Marketing Directors of an International Money Broker. An interesting position in a small friendly team. Excellent office facilities to run office, provide a back-up service and take minutes of board meetings. 4 weeks holiday and I.F.S.T.L., B.U.P.A. and 10% Christmas Bonus.

W.1 £5,500 neg

PA/Secretary to the MD Wembley c. £6,000 p.a.

We are a rapidly expanding book and record club—part of a leading international publishing group based in Germany. It is therefore essential that our Managing Director has a first class bilingual secretary.

Fluency in German is an absolute requirement, preferably with shorthand ability in that language, besides experience in public relations, confidential assistance and the usual secretarial skills.

This is a demanding appointment for a mature personality with above average abilities. The rewards have therefore been geared to the calibre of applicant expected.

For further details please telephone or write to Mike Conley or Carol Sharvill—

The Leisure Circle Ltd.
York House, Empire Way,
Wembley, Middlesex HA9 0PR
(Tel: 01-983 3161)

SENIOR SUPER SEC. £4,750

The joint managing director and a director of a top creative advertising agency in W.1 need a separate and efficient secretary. super, Sec/P.A. who is incredibly efficient, and never panics under pressure. The surroundings and team are really superb—all in all a really superb job. 24-30.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT/SEC/P.A. £4,750

Your new boss is research director at an important ad agency in the City. You'll need to be a real organiser with good commercial experience and splendid skills including typing and shorthand. The salary is a very professional person and expects a very professional approach to her work.

TWO SENIOR SECS. £5,300

To work for the two Vice Chairmen of a blue chip ad agency in W.1. You'll need excellent secretarial skills, organising and listening ability and a polished presentation. The accounts are big name national advertisers. Previous ad experience essential. 25+.

SENIOR ALL ROUNDER. £5,500

You'll be Sec/P.A. to two directors of a large ad agency in W.1. The job involves a great deal of entertaining and travel arrangements, organising their busy working days and generally keeping the agency wheels well oiled. Previous ad experience essential and a real ability to listen at all levels. 25+.

Please phone Linette Boniface or Kate Lawrence on 493 6456

71 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1

ADPOWER RANDSTAD STAFF CONSULTANTS

adpower randstad

CONSULT THE PROFESSIONALS

CALCULATE YOUR CAREER

£5,500-£6,000 + +

Associate with the City's best as Executive Secretary to Group Financial Director. A touch of law knowledge will allow full utilization of your talents in this top level post. Relate positively with all levels of people and use your initiative to guide your career.

Call Judy Knapp now on 248 3236 for more information.

65 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, EC4

DRAKE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

A DRUCE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

NOT YOUR USUAL PA/SEC BIT

Living on to our time to the best work you can do. The best work you can do. The best work you can do.

IN-HOUSE SOLICITOR

c. £10,000

For a London, international law firm, which is expanding its business, we are looking for a solicitor to join our in-house legal team. The successful candidate will be responsible for all legal matters relating to the firm's business, including contract law, company law, and general legal advice. The successful candidate will be a person who is a member of the Law Society and has a minimum of 5 years' experience in a solicitor's office. The successful candidate will be a person who is a member of the Law Society and has a minimum of 5 years' experience in a solicitor's office.

Accounts Keeper

c. £7,000

For a holding company in London, which includes merchant and industrial companies, we are looking for an accounts keeper to join our accounts department. The successful candidate will be responsible for all accounts matters relating to the company's business, including the preparation of the company's accounts, the management of the company's cash flow, and the management of the company's assets and liabilities. The successful candidate will be a person who is a member of the Institute of Accountants and has a minimum of 5 years' experience in an accounts position. The successful candidate will be a person who is a member of the Institute of Accountants and has a minimum of 5 years' experience in an accounts position.

Accounts Keeper

c. £7,000

For a holding company in London, which includes merchant and industrial companies, we are looking for an accounts keeper to join our accounts department. The successful candidate will be responsible for all accounts matters relating to the company's business, including the preparation of the company's accounts, the management of the company's cash flow, and the management of the company's assets and liabilities. The successful candidate will be a person who is a member of the Institute of Accountants and has a minimum of 5 years' experience in an accounts position. The successful candidate will be a person who is a member of the Institute of Accountants and has a minimum of 5 years' experience in an accounts position.

Accounts Keeper

c. £7,000

For a holding company in London, which includes merchant and industrial companies, we are looking for an accounts keeper to join our accounts department. The successful candidate will be responsible for all accounts matters relating to the company's business, including the preparation of the company's accounts, the management of the company's cash flow, and the management of the company's assets and liabilities. The successful candidate will be a person who is a member of the Institute of Accountants and has a minimum of 5 years' experience in an accounts position

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

- APPOINTMENTS VACANT
- BUSINESS TO BUSINESS
- BOHEMIAN SITUATIONS
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENTS
- PLAY SHARING
- LA CREME DE LA CREME
- MOTOR CARS
- EARLY ADVISORY NOTICES
- PROPERTY
- RENTALS
- SECRETARIAL AND
- NON-SECRETARIAL
- APPOINTMENTS
- SITUATIONS WANTED

See page 28 for the address for The Times Classified Advertising Department

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, call

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY

01-837 3311

APPOINTMENTS

01-837 3311

PROPERTY ESTATE

01-837 3311

PERSONAL TRADE

01-837 3311

MANCHESTER OFFICE

061-834 1234

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, or that are being considered, should be sent to the Classified Advertising Department, The Times, 1, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.

We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Advertising Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 3311 (Ext. 788). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

BIRTHS

ROOVELL. On 1st December 1979, at Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, to Rosemary (nee Rennie) and Christopher Charles, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

BIRTHDAYS

BUTTON. Many happy returns. Always in my loving, hoping thoughts. A devoted father and grandfather. G.P.

MARRIAGES

ALMOND. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

DEATHS

ALMOND. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

DEATHS

LOWE. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

BIRTHDAYS

BUTTON. Many happy returns. Always in my loving, hoping thoughts. A devoted father and grandfather. G.P.

MARRIAGES

ALMOND. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

DEATHS

ALMOND. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

DEATHS

LOWE. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

BIRTHDAYS

BUTTON. Many happy returns. Always in my loving, hoping thoughts. A devoted father and grandfather. G.P.

MARRIAGES

ALMOND. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

DEATHS

ALMOND. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

DEATHS

LOWE. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

BIRTHDAYS

BUTTON. Many happy returns. Always in my loving, hoping thoughts. A devoted father and grandfather. G.P.

MARRIAGES

ALMOND. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

DEATHS

ALMOND. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

DEATHS

LOWE. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

BIRTHDAYS

BUTTON. Many happy returns. Always in my loving, hoping thoughts. A devoted father and grandfather. G.P.

MARRIAGES

ALMOND. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

DEATHS

ALMOND. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

DEATHS

LOWE. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

BIRTHDAYS

BUTTON. Many happy returns. Always in my loving, hoping thoughts. A devoted father and grandfather. G.P.

MARRIAGES

ALMOND. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

DEATHS

ALMOND. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

DEATHS

LOWE. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

BIRTHDAYS

BUTTON. Many happy returns. Always in my loving, hoping thoughts. A devoted father and grandfather. G.P.

MARRIAGES

ALMOND. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

DEATHS

ALMOND. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

DEATHS

LOWE. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

BIRTHDAYS

BUTTON. Many happy returns. Always in my loving, hoping thoughts. A devoted father and grandfather. G.P.

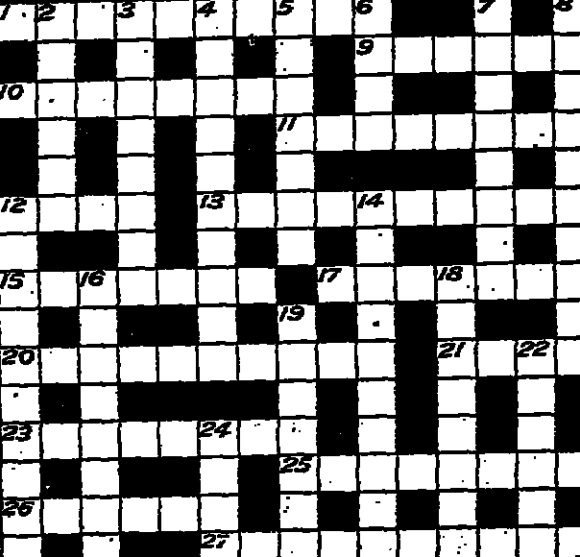
MARRIAGES

ALMOND. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

DEATHS

ALMOND. On 29th November 1979, at the Church of St. Peter, Edinburgh, to George and Wendy, a daughter, Catherine Rosemary.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,090



- ACROSS
- 1 Outspoken in Scottish river-side meeting (10).
- 2 Remy, not quite nice, a painter swallowed (6).
- 3 Letters from Greece about moonpiece in Macedonia (8).
- 4 Annoyed Tom, getting in with Leeds builder (5).
- 5 Joe's rock's mount—a Greek one (4).
- 6 Shorten and lessen about one part of speech on retirement (10).
- 7 Prince H has disorder of the midriff (7).
- 8 Is there for a race, getting things (7).
- 9 Space traveller joins Italians in the middle of an orgy (10).
- 10 Bad actors cured? (4).
- 11 Friar's bound to be well-known to schoolboy? (14).
- 12 Ancient (8).
- 13 Case for engineer's application for maintenance (6).
- 14 American notes fresh returns (10).
- DOWN
- 1 The rest of the monks lack transport (6).
- 2 Endure hoping to meet the foreign estimate (8).
- 3 Getting ready, but not starting making demands (10).
- 4 Big army's without a formation in part (7).
- 5 Wagish between (4).
- 6 Settle goods borne by Diana's bridesmaids (6).
- 7 Military uniforms seen in prison? (10).
- 8 House party in work place? (6).
- 9 Ten certain to be of mixed lineage (10).
- 10 Tie with cruel torture in a bag (8).
- 11 Is one late after a day's flight? (7).
- 12 Female Punch contributor on a bus? (7).
- 13 Doctor Bird, meets an Indian (8).
- 14 Barbarian gang-leader was suspended (10).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,089

TO ISOLATE AND DEPRIVE...

(8) (8)

If you can hear and you can speak, then you have a priceless gift: for the repercussions of lifelong deafness—the inability to speak naturally, to hear and be educated by normal means, the frustration and loneliness, social and economic—are beyond the understanding of most hearing people.

That is why the work of the B.D.A. must go on to help create better opportunities for the deaf. Will you help by sending a donation now to:

THE CHEST, HEART AND STROKE ASSOCIATION

works for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

work for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

work for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

THE CHEST, HEART AND STROKE ASSOCIATION

works for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

work for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

work for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

THE CHEST, HEART AND STROKE ASSOCIATION

works for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

work for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

work for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

THE CHEST, HEART AND STROKE ASSOCIATION

works for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

work for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

work for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

THE CHEST, HEART AND STROKE ASSOCIATION

works for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

work for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

work for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

THE CHEST, HEART AND STROKE ASSOCIATION

works for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

work for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.

work for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION AND STROKE and the help of people who suffer from these illnesses.